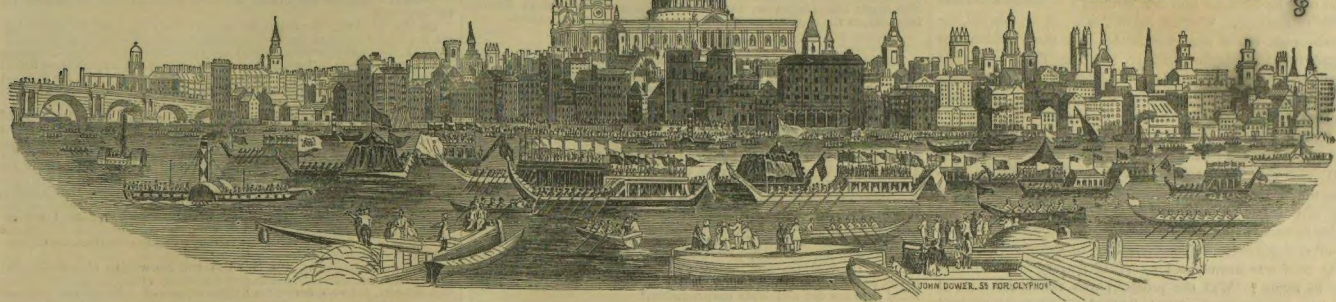


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

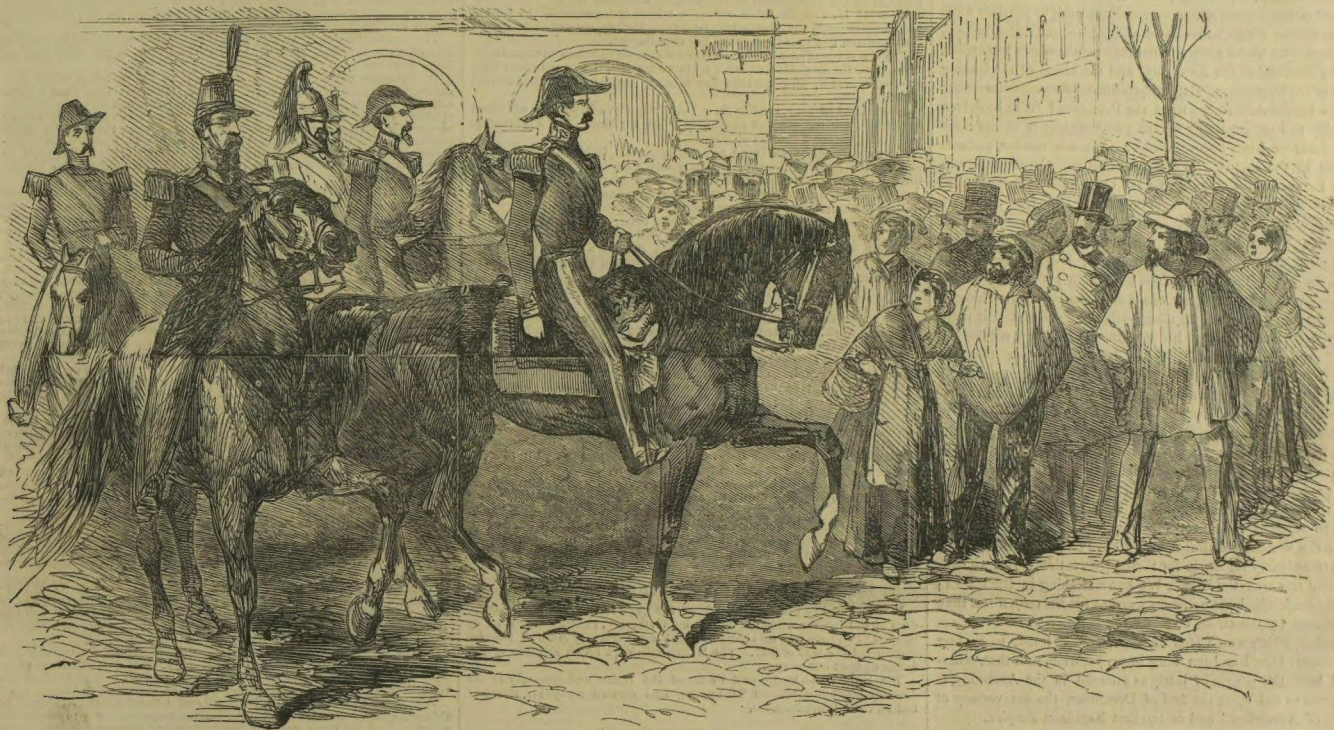


No. 532.—VOL. XIX.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851.

{ Two Numbers, 1s.  
WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.



THE PRESIDENT AND HIS STAFF, IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.



MEMBERS DEMANDING ADMISSION TO THEIR LEGISLATIVE PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 665.)



## THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

THE most extraordinary revolution among the many recorded in the unhappy annals of France has just taken place—or rather, we should say, has been attempted; for, at the time we write, events are so uncertain, that it is impossible to say whether the act committed by the President of the Republic will produce his own overthrow or that of the Constitution under which he was elected. France is embarked in a new revolution. Louis Napoleon has staked at once his fortunes and his country's destinies upon one bold throw of the dice. Whether he will win all or lose all, remains to be seen. With one effort of his will the President has annihilated the Constitution, and in breaking the highest has broken all the laws at once. We are still breathlessly awaiting the result. Will France quietly succumb and crouch beneath the bayonet? Will she allow the chief men of her National Assembly to remain, without a trial and without an accusation, in the dungeons of Mazas and Vincennes? Or, will she rise against her Dictator, and proclaim that not even the mighty bribe of universal suffrage—not even the admitted and disgraceful intriguing of the General Assembly—will induce her to sanction an act of violent repudiation of all agreements—all engagements—an act of perfidy to every principle by which her chief was bound, and an act of perjury to every oath to which he swore? Will she proclaim that the constitution of 1848, which was cemented with her blood, is not to be made a nullity—that her aspirations for social institutions are not to be surrendered to the caprice of an individual, and for the chances which may arise out of them?

We have ever done Louis Napoleon all justice. We have ever admitted his ability, his daring; and not later than last week we pointed out circumstances which we considered might possibly force him to the course which he has since adopted—predicting, indeed, as it happens, with literal accuracy, the very results which have taken place—the dismissal of the Assembly, and the arrest of the leading members of the Opposition. But the question now comes to be—were these steps legitimately forced upon the President? Was he driven unavoidably and unreluctantly by the great current of events upon the *coup d'état* we have just witnessed? We are neither pedants nor purists in the matter. We believe that the Constitution was made for France, and not France for the Constitution; but, looking deliberately back upon the events of the last few days, we cannot discover what was the overpowering necessity which drove Louis Napoleon to the commission of a deadly sin against all political morality—an outrage, indeed, against all political decency. Louis Napoleon alleges in his address to his late ministers, that a conspiracy was then hatching against himself—against "me"; but does he allege—does he pretend that there was any conspiracy against his legitimate authority within the terms of the Constitution? No. It is notorious that the only question at issue between the ex-President and the Assembly was the continuance in office of the former beyond the term prescribed by the Constitution. The Assembly, in this matter, were merely rigidly insisting upon the integrity of the Constitution; and Louis Napoleon, by a *coup d'état*, has sought to countermeasures any measures which they may have been legally preparing for the assertion of this principle. If, indeed, there had been anything in contemplation tending by violence to suspend the executive functions of the head of the State, we can understand that it would have afforded an excuse for some extraordinary measures for their preservation. But we cannot see that this was the case. We know nothing in the state of affairs this week which gave greater warrant for the *coup d'état* than was presented by the affairs of any week before; while there are circumstances which would lead us, on the other hand, to suspect that the recent blow has been long in preparation, and that, whatever had been the course of intrigue pursued in the Assembly, it was destined to fall upon the 2nd of December, the anniversary of the "Sun of Austerlitz" and of the first Napoleon Empire.

But whatever the quarrel between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly, whatever their grounds for mutual distrust, there has been nothing alleged, nothing, in our opinion, to be alleged for the flagrant attack upon the liberties of the press, and his utter suppression of all journals which were not supposed to be ready to echo to his bidding. This fact alone would go far to convince us, that in these extraordinary proceedings he has not any moral confidence in the general support of public opinion.

That Louis Napoleon took his measures with consummate skill, and the most cool and comprehensive boldness, will be everywhere admitted. The blow was thoroughly a "knock-down" one, hit on the right place, at the right time, and after all preparations had been resolutely and carefully adopted. But at the date of our most recent intelligence the sun seemed to be wearing away—the benumbing influence of the shock had passed, and elements hostile to the Dictator—we will not call him President—of France were rapidly and ominously seething up around him. The summary stoppage of public conveyances, and of vehicles carrying provisions, which took place on Thursday, warrants apprehensions of more arbitrary measures in contemplation.

We do not speak of the different factions of the Monarchy; but will the *Rouges*, even with universal suffrage before them, rally round the chief of a Republic who acts like the Czar of a despotism? Will the bulk of the middle classes place undiminished confidence in the man who, for his own private purposes, has not scrupled to break the oath to which he again and again swore—to tear up like a sheet of waste paper the Constitution which he was elected to defend? It may be a palliation of Louis Napoleon's conduct to say that the Constitution was a bad one, and that the Assembly was factious, unpatriotic, and that it hated him; but it is no excuse. Louis Napoleon has flung away in a moment a character for moderation and steadfast good faith which he was so long in making, and which, had he preserved it, would have stood him well in stead. He was assuming a great moral superiority to the Assembly; he was gaining the confidence of the middle classes, and disarming the hostility of the Monarchical factions. All this he has undone with a breath. All these advantages he has flung to the winds. He has broken his word and betrayed his trust. He may ultimately succeed, when he will be a hero among heroes, such as they are; he may fail, when he will be a traitor of traitors. Success is the revolutionary touchstone, and the sure guarantee for contemporary popularity; but, even if Louis Napoleon gain his utmost ends, and realise his most ambitious aspirations, he will not the less have marched to power, perhaps to empire, over broken promises and reckless political gambling.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon of the 29th, and Oporto the 30th. The electoral contest had terminated in Portugal in favour of the present Government.

From Gibraltar we have accounts to the 25th ult. On the previous day the *Janus* left there for Tangiers, to purchase the freedom of the British prisoners captured by the Moors. Two out of the five imprisoned had died.

A small French squadron quitted Cadix on the 24th for Morocco, to claim satisfaction for wrongs inflicted upon the Republican nation. The *Hogue* left Lisbon on the 28th for Tangiers, to protect British interests, in the event of the French vessels bombarding the town.

## UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 19th ult., by which we learn, relative to the misunderstanding with Spain on the subject of Cuba, that neither Mr. Webster nor M. Calderon de la Barca, the Ambassador of Spain, entertain any belligerent intentions. The only difficulty appears to be the absence of any discretionary power on the part of the Spanish Minister. He has had to send for fresh instructions to Madrid, as his suggestions.

The Presidential election almost wholly engrossed the attention of political circles. Speculations as to the probably successful candidate formed the main topic of conversation; and one of the New York papers, referring to the frequent mention made by Kosuth recently here in England of the nomination of Mr. Walker, the late secretary to the Treasury, observes, that that nomination "introduces another formidable democratic leader into the field for the campaign of 1852, and upon a grand, positive, and progressive, and imposing in the highest degree. In connexion with the thickening shadows of the great events before us, this nomination of Mr. Walker at the London banquet is entitled to grave and deliberate consideration."

The question of cheap postage engages much attention at present throughout the Union. At a meeting on the subject, held at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, on the 18th ult., a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress, and urge the passage of a law making the postage on newspapers to any part of the United States one cent, and pamphlets and periodicals half a cent per ounce. It is stated that upwards of 600,000 dollars' worth of postage stamps had been disposed of by the department at Washington since the 1st of July. This gives some idea of the high estimate which the people of the United States place upon the cheap letter-postage system, notwithstanding all the admitted bad management of the department.

The Governor of Alabama had made a recommendation in his message to the Legislature. It is no more nor less than an import duty on goods, wares, and merchandise coming into Alabama from certain states.

Jenny Lind had returned to New York from Philadelphia, in excellent health and spirits. Crowds assembled to see her land. The Nightingales was about to give a concert at Boston.

From California there is no news of interest. Gold has been found near Saddle Mountain, which is plainly seen from almost any point near the mouth of the Columbia River, it being fifty miles south-east of Astoria. The quartz rock is said to be abundant in that region, as well as the black sand and other indications of gold.

A valuable mine of anthracite coal has been discovered in Charles River, about four miles from Astoria. The vein is said to be nine feet wide and three feet thick, and was discovered in digging a well.

The New York papers announce the conclusion of a treaty with the Indians on the southern boundary of Oregon.

## INDIA.

The accounts in anticipation of the Overland Mail, which have come to hand this week, are dated Calcutta, October 22; and Bombay, November 3. They contain no political news of importance. There had been a serious riot in Bombay, followed by religious quarrels between the Parsees and the Mohammedans during the time of the Mohurram festivals, the Mohammedans having conceived their faith insulted by a life, with a portrait prefixed, of the Prophet Mahomet, having appeared in a Parsee newspaper. Sixteen persons had been wounded, but the occupation of the town by troops had put a stop to the prevailing violence.

Some serious disturbances had broken out amongst the Mumsins, a powerful hill tribe, and Sir Colin Campbell had been ordered to proceed thither with the head of 200 miles to suppress them.

The forces of the Kohat have advanced 60 leagues westward, to take possession of the recently annexed districts. They have not yet found any opposition.

The European troops at Peshawar had been again attacked with severe sickness, arising from the variations of temperature. General Sir W. S. Whish, who acted so conspicuous a part at Mooltan, was in a very ill state of health, and was about to return to Europe.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Intelligence has been received from the Cape to Oct. 4, which is three days later than the accounts by the mail steamer, published a week or two back. There was no change in the unsatisfactory state of matters existing at the seat of war. The Kaffirs still kept up an attitude of defiance against our troops.

The Kaffirs had burnt and destroyed the house and property of Sir Andrew Stooker, at Maastrom, and carried away his stores of Indian corn, provisions, &c.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

We noticed, last week, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had just issued advertisements inviting proposals from parties willing to contract for conveying Her Majesty's mails fortnightly between England, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Hong-Kong, and every alternate month, between Singapore, Batavia, Swan River, or King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney.

The contracts thus proposed to be submitted, for public competition embrace a complete revision of the whole mail service between this country, the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, and China, and are intended to supersede and replace the contracts already in existence, which are performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and which expire in 1852.

The Lords of the Admiralty also propose to incorporate in this contract a stipulation for the conveyance of mails between Singapore and Australia, in correspondence with the outward mail packets from England.

The contemplated arrangements embrace many important alterations and modifications of the existing scheme, provide for a more frequent mail communication with our eastern possessions, and of the consequent necessity of providing a rapid, frequent, and regular communication with those distant parts of the world, it cannot be considered that a mail communication once every two months will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the case; it is, therefore, conjectured, or at least hoped, that the Lords have in view the establishment of a semi-monthly mail communication between England and Sydney via the Cape of Good Hope. Tenders for the latter service were invited about three months since, and the proposals were to be sent in during the month of December last. So the intention of the Government, the joint service will be established a monthly communication with Australia, a mail being despatched every month alternately, via Suez and Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The line from Aden to Bombay is, however, omitted from these conditions, and the vessels of the Hon. East India Company will continue to convey the mails on that station as at present.

With reference to the Australian mails, an alternate monthly communication only is to be provided by the contractors from Singapore to Sydney; and the route via Batavia, Adelaide, and Port Phillip to Sydney is selected in preference to the previously recommended line of Torres Straits. In view of the existing rivalry of Australian possessions, and of the future prospects from the recent discoveries of abundant treasures of gold, and of the consequent necessity of providing a rapid, frequent, and regular communication with those distant parts of the world, it cannot be considered that a mail communication once every two months will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the case; it is, therefore, conjectured, or at least hoped, that the Lords have in view the establishment of a semi-monthly mail communication between England and Sydney via the Cape of Good Hope. Tenders for the latter service were invited about three months since, and the proposals were to be sent in during the month of December last. So the intention of the Government, the joint service will be established a monthly communication with Australia, a mail being despatched every month alternately, via Suez and Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The Lords of the Treasury have authorised the Commissioners of Customs to permit tobacco to be imported from the west coast of Africa, in packages containing not less than 50 lb. weight each.

OMNIBUS FARES.—The advantages reaped by the metropolitan public in the matter of omnibus fares continue to be manifested, several further reductions in the fares of the omnibuses on different lines of road having taken place for the first time, the most important instance being that the London Conveyance and Paddington Association Companies have announced that passengers may travel by any one of the omnibuses on the Oxford-street line of road for penny and twopenny fares between the Edgware-road and Farringdon-street, a circumstance entirely unprecedented.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The correspondent in Austria of the *Daily News*, who had arrived from Vienna on the 1st ult., was arrested at Berlin at an early hour, and kept under arrest until the departure of the Hamburg train, at six in the evening, by which he was compelled to leave Berlin and the territory of Prussia. No reasons were given, except that the order was issued on *politische grunden*, or "reasons of policy." A representation was made to the Foreign Office, through the English Embassy, but no answer had been received.

The execution of the railway lines in the Papal States is becoming more possible, by the deposition of the million of ducats in the hands of the Nuncio at Paris which was required of the contractors by the Roman Government. This deposition is said to have been effected.

General O'Lea, the celebrated Christian General, died at Bexham on the 23rd ultimo.

On the 22nd ult. the engineers were actively engaged in surveying the line for the Egyptian Railway, and were in daily expectation of the arrival of Mr. R. Stephenson, to decide finally the exact course to be followed between Alexandria and Cairo. Measures have been taken by the Pacha's Government to procure a supply of workmen, who are to be draughted from the different provinces in proper proportions, and who will be liberally remunerated and fed for their labour.

The *Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal* says, that a body of gentlemen in Sydney, the head of whom are the Colonial Secretary and the members of the Legislative Council, have determined to send the Queen of England "a crown of pure gold"—an emblem of her sovereignty and of her people's loyalty, not less than their determination to uphold the law which she dispenses.

On Monday information was received by the police, that a letter, posted at Manchester on Wednesday week, containing bank notes to the amount of £280, and addressed "Wm. Miller and Sons, 27, South Forester-street, Glasgow," had been abstracted whilst in course of transit through the Post-office, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the authorities, the offender remains unknown.

The Chevalier Tottie, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General in London, who, during the long period of nearly 40 years, has officiated in that capacity, and who, during the Exhibition, served as Special Commissioner for Sweden and Norway, has just received from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway a distinguished mark of favour, in consideration of his valuable services, by being made a Knight Commander of the Royal Swedish Order of Wasa.

The *Mary Bannatyne*, which sailed from Sydney on the 24th of July, arrived on Saturday last in London with about £10,000 of Australian gold.

Mr. Thomas Marriott, of Windsor-terrace, City-road, London, has bequeathed the sum of £10,000 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Besides the residue of his property, which will amount, it is said, to several thousand pounds, is to be paid over to the fund for the supernumerary preachers and widows of Wesleyan ministers. His executors are the Rev. Dr. Bunting and the Rev. Dr. Alder, with two other gentlemen.

The acquisition of the estate, situated near Pontefract, so long in the possession of Mr. John Gully, late M.P., has been purchased by Mr. Harry Hill, for many years well known in sporting circles.

On Saturday evening last, at a meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution of Fort William, Scotland, the Right Hon. Lord Abinger delivered a very interesting lecture on general literature and science. Speaking of poetry and of the poet, he enumerated a few of the authors whom he considered particularly worthy of study, and specially dwelt upon Pope and his happy translations from Homer. At the close of the lecture, his Lordship kindly presented the institution with a very handsome edition of the British poets, in four volumes—a valuable gift, which will certainly prove a popular addition to the library.

Mr. W. H. G. Kingston suggests that a portion of the Crystal Palace be set apart for the purpose of founding a colonial museum, on such a scale as to afford a complete and correct notion of our vast colonial possessions, whether as regards their soils, climates, productions, vegetable, and animal, or manufactures.

On Monday, the 17th ultimo, Mr. William Elliott, of Walton Mill, near Chesterfield, was shooting in the neighbourhood of Matlock, when suddenly two immense birds flew over him; by a fortunate shot he broke the wing of one, and the large one, singularly tame, and, as it were, domestic, (19 lb.) made him land in consequence as to its species. It was sent to Sheffield, and proved to be the "capercailzie," or cock of the wood or mountain—a bird so extremely scarce that it is very rarely found even amongst the alpine heights of Scotland, where it was formerly to be met with in abundance, living upon the tender moss and spruce fir.

The King of Hanover has issued a decree by which he declares that he takes the chief command of the army. As his Majesty is blind, this has caused some sensation; but the object of it is to take the command out of the hands of the Minister of War, because he is responsible to the Chambers.

On the 15th ult., the Rev. Canon of St. Paul's, the Rev. Sir Alexander Dicks Bart., caught in the large lake at Market Bosworth a pike, which measured three feet eight inches in length, and one foot seven inches round the thickest part, and weighed 22 lb.

On Friday week, as Mr. Henry Mumford, of Felsham, was out with a dog, taking a leap at a pig fence, his horse, a valuable animal, fell with him, and pitching upon its head broke its neck, and died instantly. Mr. Mumford escaped unhurt.

St. Giles's Church, at Hillesley, near Wotton-under-Edge, was consecrated on Thursday, last week, by the late Bishop of Madras, who officiated for the first time in England and Bristol. The body of the church is fitted with open pews to seat 240 persons, and the whole possesses an imposing and massive appearance.

The Rev. William Weldon Champneys, M.A., rector of White-chapel, who has been appointed a canon residentiary at St. Paul's Cathedral, in the room of the late J. Endell Tyler, B.D., deceased, publicly read himself into office on Sunday last. The Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. St. Peter's, and several minor canons, were present during the ceremony.

During the year 1850, the diocese of Chester contributed £2490 4s. 10d.; the diocese of Manchester, £894 19s. 9d.; the diocese of St. Asaph, £438 1s. 1d.; and the diocese of Bangor, £110 4s., to the funds of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

A circular has been issued by the Lord Chamberlain, addressed to all the managers of the metropolitan theatres, requiring them to send a description of all the comic scenes in the forthcoming Christmas pantomimes a fortnight before their production.

The original title of "Highway Robbery—£20 Reward" to Mr. Morton's farce, the "Two Bonnycastles," at the Haymarket Theatre, was prohibited by the Licensor of Plays.

It appears from official reports that no less than 1007 fires have taken place within the bills of mortality districts of London from January 1 to November 23.

As an improvement on the great waste of light in street lamps, it is suggested that the tops or roofs be made of tin, to be kept bright, or of glass silvered over like looking-glasses, so as to reflect the light downward.

The *Milan Gazette* announces that Count Tedeschi, aged forty, has been condemned to death for having circulated revolutionary pamphlets; but that Marshal Radetzky has commuted the punishment to ten years' imprisonment in prison.

The *Messaggero* of Modena announces that the international committee for the execution of the railway of Central Italy commenced its labours on the 14th ult.

A letter from Naples of the 14th ult., in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, states that the King of Naples is forming a camp of observation at Capri. It is to be composed of 60,000 men.

A first trial of the electric telegraph between Genoa and Turin has been made with complete success.

Arrivals at Rome continued on the 29th ult., but more slowly than last year, owing to the reluctance of travellers to move about in the continuous bad weather. Florence, however, was very full, and, if the state of Europe remain tranquil, everybody would swarm southwards before Christmas.

Middle Rachel, after her visit to Rome, went to Florence.

The official list of those who won prizes in the gold ring lottery in Paris has been published. The great prize of £16,000 was won by a vine-dresser at Bonzy, where the champagne is grown. The "proprietor" of the prize, and the prize was so gross a forgery as to be instantly recognised.

Upwards of 160 miles of wire are to be laid down on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and branches.

The *Lancashire Chronicle* states that the Earl of Wilton, on Sunday played a most splendid game in Melton Mowbray Church.

A sparrow hawk, which measured 22 inches from tip to tip of the wings, was recently shot near Tranmere.

The Austrian Government are determined to keep the army upon as formidable a footing as possible; and, in spite of the severe winter which had set in, and the deep snow upon the ground, reviews and military parades went on almost daily, and were usually attended by the Emperor in person, or one of his brothers.

Every man's cottage at Crewe is lighted with gas, at a cost of 14d per week.

There is now living at Wymondham, Norfolk, with his mental faculties unimpaired, the late Robert Bates, father of Mr. Bates, merchant, Mildenhall, in the 116th year of his age. He has no other children but the youngest son, and the eldest 80 years of age. This information was given by one of his boys, aged 70.

Within the space of two hours, on Tuesday morning, the North Shields Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered shortly after midnight, and by two o'clock the "proprietor" of the theatre was one mass of ruins. But for the exertions of the fire brigade and the military, a large block of buildings in the same street would have met a similar fate. The loss to Mr. Robjy, the manager and the proprietor of the building, will exceed £10,000.

The imports of grain, flour, cheese, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 26th ult., were 169,192 bushels of wheat, 42,892 barrels flour, 2899 sacks ditto, 61,000 bushels Indian corn, 6070 bushels beans, 223 barrels peas 7602 boxes cheese.



**CABINET COUNCIL.**—A cabinet council was held on Tuesday after-

**EARLY DELIVERY OF LETTERS.**—The Postmaster-General has effected arrangements by which the inhabitants of the populous districts of Brompton, Stockwell, and Brixton-hill will soon receive their general post letters nearly two hours earlier than heretofore; and that inquiries are making to accelerate the delivery of these letters in other districts near London.

**SUPPLY OF COALS.**—Within the last twelve months, in consequence of the facilities afforded by railways for the cheap and speedy transit of coals to the various parts of the kingdom to the metropolis, the inhabitants of London have enjoyed cheap fires as well as cheap bread. The supply is on the wane, and consequently we look forward to a further reduction of price. The Western and Forest of Dean Coal Company have been established to supply the coals of that locality, which possesses many extensive seams of coal of great quality. The east, the north, and the midland counties will thus be brought into active competition in the London market, and the public must greatly win on the benefit.





ASCENT OF M. POITEVIN'S BALLOON FROM NANTES.

## M. POITEVIN'S BALLOON ASCENTS AT NANTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Two beautiful aërostatic ascents have recently been made at Nantes, by M. Poitevin, who has ascended repeatedly from Paris with horses and carriages attached to his balloon.

The first of the above ascents took place on the 16th ult., about four in the afternoon, from the Abattoire in Nantes, in the presence of an immense assemblage; when M. Poitevin mounted on horseback into the air, supported only by the horse (which was suspended to the balloon) and by the stirrups, as any rider of any other kind of steeple-chase would be. The horse did not appear at first to relish much, if at all, the sudden and unexpected loss of *terra firma*, but, after recovering from its first surprise at losing the accustomed support for its legs, it began to employ them actively in capering and caprioling in the higher regions to which it was transferred. M. Poitevin mounted afterwards into the car, and descended in a short time in perfect safety near Saint-Fiacre, about seven English miles and a half to the south-east from Nantes, and appeared in the theatre the same evening.

M. Poitevin made his second ascent on Sunday, the 23rd ult., about half-past two in the afternoon, from the Abattoire. He was accompanied by six Frenchmen and his assistant. The balloon contained about 2200 cubic feet of gas, and was filled with admirable punctuality, so as not to disappoint, on this occasion, the expectation of the city of Nantes, which seemed to have poured forth its 80,000 inhabitants to witness the ascent. After some little oscillation from contrary gusts of wind from between the lofty buildings of the Abattoire and Rue de Bel Air, the balloon mounted slowly, majestically, and perpendicularly into the air to a moderate height; and, as it there appeared to be not quite filled, and very heavily laden, much ballast was thrown out, and the balloon, with its car, and the parachute, and the car thereto suspended, continued to rise perpendicularly, and then took a direction to the west of the magnetic south. It was one of the fine autumnal days of *la belle France* which are unequalled, but it was very cloudy. The clouds, however, were high, and did not for half an hour hinder the sight of the balloon; presently it ascended through a break in the clouds, and appeared magnificently gilded by the rays of the sun. This unusually large party of aëronauts, we are happy to say, terminated, after a cruise of about two hours, their delightful voyage as easily and successfully as the former one had been accomplished, except that M. Louis, who leaped out of the parachute at some few feet before it touched the earth, sustained in consequence some bruises.

We must add, that, as all objects of science are already answered by

past aërostatic ascents short of obtaining the power to guide the balloon in any direction, we cannot consider such attempts otherwise than as a rash risking of human life on the part of those who make them. They are, however, profitable to the aëronaut, who receives the fees of admission to the inclosure in which his unwieldy machine is filled and whence it starts, and the freight and passage-money of his fellow-travellers, at the rate, it is said on this occasion, of 50 francs, or £2 sterling each.

In a letter addressed to the *Courrier de Nantes*, M. Poitevin gives the following details of his voyage:—

"Messieurs Henry Lion, Jules Lagrange, Gustave Lévêque, Emile Couëtoux, Philip Gastineau, with my assistant and myself, were in the aërostatic car. M. Louis was in that of the parachute. The car, the ballast, the grappling-irons, the cordage, and the rest of the apparatus, formed with the balloon a weight of 500 kilogrammes (or about 1102 lb. avoirdupois, English). The persons and the material together weighed 1100 kilogrammes (or about 2427 lb. English avoirdupois, or nearly 1 ton 1 cwt. and 3 quarters).

"The descent from the parachute did not take place on the site whence we took our departure. Some gusts of wind, which at the instant of quitting the earth in some degree disturbed the good order of the ascent,

prevented this. Afterwards, on account of the houses and the rivers, it could not be effected with safety [It is at this period that the situation of the balloon is represented in the accompanying sketch] until very near the Three Windmills (on the road to Bordeaux). During this course we saw the most extensive and entire horizon, perfectly representing a panorama of inexpressible magnificence. On our right we perceived the sea; whilst the lake Grand-Lieu appeared to us like a little pond. Behind us was the city of Nantes and its environs; and on every side of it the country divided into myriads of polygons under cultivation. When I applied M. Louis that the vicinity was propitious for his descent, he courageously cut the suspension cord. The parachute burst open with a loud report; but, quickly making a calmer and progressively less rapid descent, it deposited its intrepid passenger safe and sound in the middle of the road to Bordeaux. Some persons who had followed on horseback and in carriages, brought him back to the Hôtel de Commerce.

"As soon as the balloon was freed from the weight of the parachute and its occupant, it mounted rapidly, and traversed the clouds which covered the celestial vault. We experienced amongst these a certain sensation of cold; but no sooner were some bottles of excellent liqueurs opened and tasted, than the temperature appeared delightful. Arrived above the clouds, we were below a pure dry blue sky. We speedily effected our descent by again traversing the clouds; and at half-past four we reached the earth again near the hamlet of La Planche, in the commune of Montbert, near Geneston (four leagues or ten English miles due south of Nantes). The emptying of the balloon was effected in the midst of a crowd of people attracted to the spot. I packed it up, and, after having loaded it and all its apparatus on a cart drawn by oxen, we took the road to Nantes, and arrived there in the evening about nine."

M. Poitevin, on this occasion, ascended to the height of 4300 metres, or 4553 yards 1 foot, or 2 miles, 5 furlongs, 38 yards, 1 foot English measure; and at this elevation found the cold 2° below Zero of the thermometer of Celsius or the Centigrade, which is between 28° and 29° Fahrenheit.

The accompanying Sketch of the balloon before the descent of the parachute is taken from the Escalier de Sainte Anne, a noble staircase of some hundred stone steps ascending from the quay at the west end of Nantes to the new church of Sainte Anne, whose statue, and that of her daughter, modelled by M. Amédée Ménard, were cast at the foundry of M. Voreiz last spring. The inscription on the pedestal is—"Sanctis Anna, Britannorum patronæ, navibus et nautis nostris semper faveas." Sainte Anne is said in the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church to have been the mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The inscription ascribes to her, though dead some nineteen centuries ago, power to help the shipping and sailors of Nantes, because she is the patroness of the Bretons.

## THE RHINE VINTAGE.

The Vintage of the Rhine formerly took place in the middle of October, but by the present system it is delayed in many vineyards till November indeed, it is put off to the last moment the grapes will hang.

One of the most interesting of the Rhine and vineyards for its historic associations is that immediately below Worms, which produces the very pleasant wine, called after the adjoining church, *Liebfraumitch* (our lady's milk). Its history is briefly as follows:—

In the ancient city of Worms, on the Rhine, there existed, in former



THE LIEBFRAU VINTAGE.—GATHERING GRAPES.

times, a convent of Capucines, called the "*Liebfrautif*." To this was attached a nunnery (having a separate church), which has been pulled down, and its site converted into vineyards. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an extensive edifice, having considerable pretensions to architectural beauty. Originally it had two steeples, one of which was battered down by a besieging army in the famous Thirty Years' War.

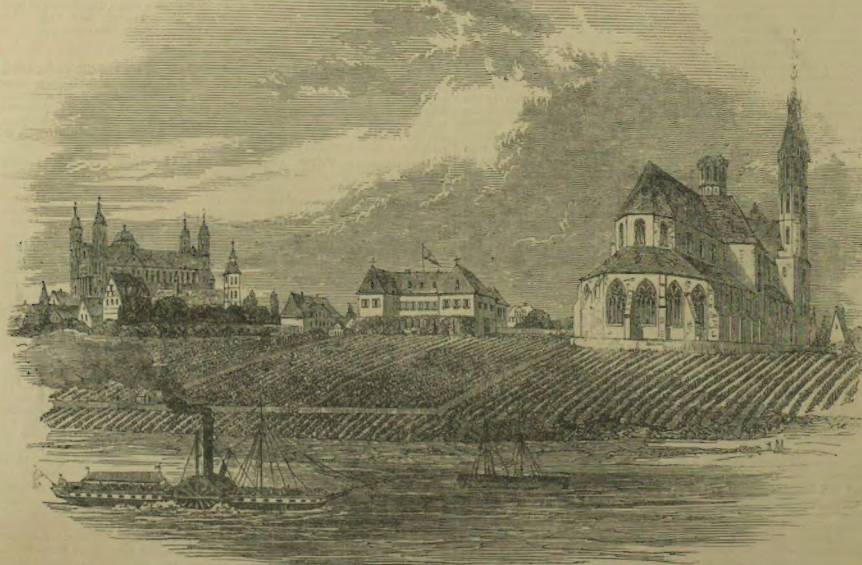
Immediately on the south and south-eastern sides of the church lie the celebrated vineyards where the *Liebfraumitch* is grown; and, by a curious contrivance, the edifice is turned to account in the culture of the vines. The body of the church forms a reflector for the sun's rays, so that the grapes ripened nearest to its walls yield the choicest quality of wine. The best of the vineyards thus lying close to the church, and sloping to the south, is in extent only an acre and a half English measure. Formerly it was a courtyard, surrounded by buildings; the latter, however, have been pulled down, and the entire area converted into vineyards. In the garden of the Capucines, which comprises several acres on the south-east of the church, and extends almost to the margin of the Rhine, the grapes are grown from which is made the second best wine. On the south-west, inclined towards the road, and extending to some thirty acres, the wines of least value are grown. In short, it is found that in proportion to distance from the church the quality of the wines deteriorates; the choicest, as above stated, growing close to its walls. The grape which yields this delicious wine is a variety of the Riesling vine.

The land on which the finest wine is produced was formerly the property of the Attorney-General Farcas, at Mainz; but in the year 1845 it became, and it still remains, the property of the house of P. J. Valckenburg, at Worms; which house owns, altogether, 20 acres of vineyards adjoining the church. Near the centre of the vineyards is a farmhouse, which, in the old time, formed the residence of the friars.

The *Liebfraumitch* of the first quality is a fine table wine, of delicious flavour and aroma.

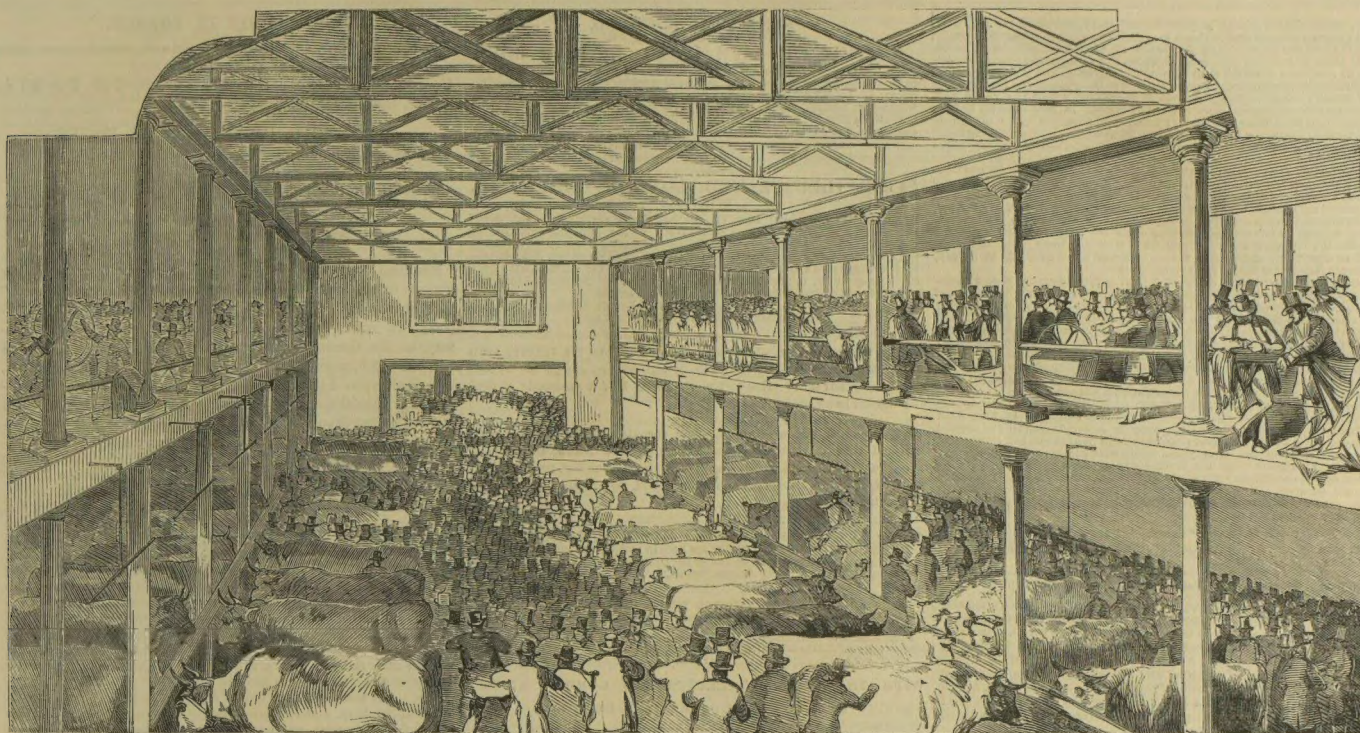
PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF DUNDEE TO LORD DUNCAN, M.P.—Agreeably to a resolution unanimously passed at a recent meeting of the magistrates and council of Dundee, the corporation met in the Thistle-hall, Union-street, on the 24th ult., and presented Lord Duncan, M.P. for Bath, with the freedom of the city, as a mark of "their approval of his public conduct, and particularly of his exertions in bringing about the repeal of the window-tax."

GARDEN WALLS OF GLASS.—Till Sir Joseph Paxton proposed his Crystal Palace, little had been done in the application of glass to garden structures beyond what had been in practice for half a century. The combination of wood and iron, which was so happily hit upon in Hyde-park, has, however, now suggested to Mr. Charles Ewing, gardener to O. F. M'Yrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, in Anglesea, the idea of constructing garden walls also of glass and iron only. The plan is to have iron uprights firmly fixed into the ground, and faced with glass on both sides, the space between the two faces being occupied by trees planted and trained in the usual way. The glass is all moveable, so that perfect ventilation, as well as perfect shelter, is secured. This novel mode of construction seems likely to cause a complete revolution in the manner of managing plants under glass, provided, as we understand to be the case, the price at which the glass walls can be put up is less than that of common brick walls.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.



VIEW OF THE LIEBFRAU VINEYARD THE CATHEDRAL OF WORMS IN THE DISTANCE.





THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW.—THE NEW DEPARTMENT FOR EXTRA STOCK, ETC.

#### THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

SATURDAY last was the last day, as prescribed by the rules of the Smithfield Club, for the entries of cattle and other stock, as well as for implements; and, as was anticipated, they exceed—more especially the cattle and sheep classes—those of former years. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has already been announced as a considerable contributor; but it is understood that on this occasion the animals selected for the ensuing exhibition, from the Flemish Farm, will not be confined to the inferior classes of cattle, but an aim will be made by his Royal Highness to secure a position as a successful competitor in the first class.

The agricultural implements were received from six o'clock on Monday morning until three o'clock on Thursday afternoon; after which hour, by the rules of the Club, no further implements of any description whatever were received.

The reception of the cattle and other stock commenced on Tuesday morning, and continued until six o'clock this day, the 6th inst.; and any animals arriving at the yard after that time will, by the rules of

the Club, be refused admission. In consequence of the increase of the building, a large addition of gas lighting has been required, the piping for which, it is stated, would, if placed in a direct line, reach a distance of nearly two miles. The judges, who have not the opportunity, in any instance, of knowing to whom any of the cattle belong, will go round and examine the specimens and make the awards of the prizes on Monday, December 8, and in the evening the private view will take place. On Tuesday, the 9th, the Show will open to the public, and continue open the three succeeding days, from eight in the morning till ten at night, finally closing on Friday evening, so as to enable the butchers who have purchased stock to remove them on the Saturday, with a view to preventing the desecration of the Sunday which formerly occurred. It is stated that more noblemen and gentlemen have entered stock for competition on the present than on any former occasion.

We mentioned, last week, the great alterations which have been made at the King-street Bazaar. The improvement we have engraved is in the Riding School, the places allotted to the Southdown Sheep and Pig Classes: by running a wall, this place, the roof of which has been con-

siderably elevated, is thrown into, and now forms a part and parcel of, the main building on the western side, and presents an avenue, from end to end, of something like 600 or 600 feet.

#### THE STEAM-SHIP "PEKIN" IN A TYPHOON.

THE Typhoons of the China sea are proverbially awful phenomena; and rarely has their fury been so successfully withstood as in the following instance:—

The Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company's steam-ship *Pekin*, of 1200 tons, and 400 horse-power, Captain Baker commander, encountered a terrible typhoon on the morning of the 2d of October, on her passage between Hong-Kong and Singapore. We extract the following particulars from her log:—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851.—P.M. Wind increasing, and barometer falling. In topgallant-sails and reefed topsails; sent down topgallant-yards. 2 P.M. Still increasing (steady, N.E.); furled maintop-sail at 3h., blowing a fresh



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP "PEKIN" IN A TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA.



The last number of *Punch* was taken away from all the clubs and coffee-houses of Vienna on the 22d ult., by order of the Government. Several Italian journals had also been forbidden, such as the *Reinhold* and others.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

THE HON. MRS. COLLINGWOOD.





LAUNCH OF A FRIGATE AT NEUILLY.

## LAUNCH OF A FRIGATE AT NEUILLY.

THE sight-loving people of Paris have recently witnessed a spectacle such as the oldest among them has never before seen, and which the youngest may never see again—the launch of a frigate pierced for 40 guns, within the distance of a pleasant walk from the centre of the capital.

The spectacle took place on the 22d ult., when, for some hours before the time announced for the launch, every road leading to the spot was thronged with vehicles and foot passengers. The bridge of Neuilly was one mass of living heads, and the opposite side of the river was thronged with tens of thousands of spectators, whilst scores of pleasure-boats crowded the river. One o'clock was the hour fixed for the affair to come off; but it was nearly half-past four before the vessel touched the water. Fortunately, there were two fine military bands present, who beguiled the time; and a large number of the Orphéonists sang a variety of glees. A few minutes after four a bustle at the entrance-gate announced to the company in the galleries, among whom were a number of elegantly-dressed ladies, the anxiously-expected arrival of the President of the Republic. He came on horseback, dressed in plain clothes, and only attended by two grooms. On arriving, he was greeted with a unanimous and hearty shout of “*Vive le Président!*” “*Vive Napoléon!*”

which was loudly repeated by every one in the galleries as he advanced to the seat prepared for him. In the same tribune were Admiral Dupré de Villeneuve, MM. Gasc, Etienne, Abattucci fils, Emile de Girardin, Estancelin, Larochejaquelin, Ansel, and the Mayor of Neuilly; Delaunay, Director of the Frigate School; Metayer, captain of the new frigate. The President appeared much gratified by his reception, and bowed repeatedly as he passed along. Previous to his arrival, the clergy of the parish of Neuilly had gone through the usual ceremony of benediction, and the moment the President reached his place the last operations were proceeded with.

To nautical men the launch was one of more than ordinary curiosity, from an innovation on the usually adopted plan of sending the vessel into the water stern foremost. The part of the river on the banks of which she was built, and which is the inlet running between the borders of the park attached to the late Royal Château of Neuilly and the small island opposite, is very narrow, scarcely wider than the vessel is long, and it was therefore necessary to adopt the plan of launching her “broad-side on.” The principle is the same, though doubtless more complicated. Instead of two “ways,” there were seven, whilst greater mechanical means were necessarily required to move the vessel. That first of all levers, the wedge, however, soon did the business; and, as soon as the “dog-shores” were knocked away, a few heavy strokes at the wedges placed at the inner or “shore” end of the ways soon set the mass in motion.

The vessel, which bears the name of the *Ville de Paris*, is a very pretty craft, and is a perfect model of a 40-gun frigate minus the keel and about five feet below the bends, thus giving her a flat bottom, a plan of building which was necessary to lessen her draught of water. When afloat, however, this deficiency is not visible. Her length on deck is about 150 feet, with a breadth of beam of 30 feet. Her upper deck is flush fore and aft, and her height between decks is a little more than six feet. She is to be lightly rigged as a frigate, and have the necessary number of guns on board for the purpose of teaching gunnery. When complete, her draught of water will be about three feet and a half.

This vessel, which has been built by M. Baudet, by a joint-stock company, with the authorisation of the Government, is intended as a practical and theoretical preparatory naval school, and is under the patronage of M. C. Dupin; Admirals Dupotet, Halgan, and de Villeneuve; Generals Lauriston and Tarnas; and MM. Boulier de l'Ecluse, Frémy, Heckeren, &c. Boys will be herein prepared for the merchant service, and also for the superior naval schools at Brest, Toulon, &c. The practical part of the education of the pupils will be given by the officers and crew of the frigate, which is composed of men who have already served in the navy. She will be commanded by a *Lieutenant de vaisseau*. The pupils, in addition to the necessary instruction to qualify them for sea, will go through the usual routine of general education under proper masters. It is expected that the school will be opened in the early part of 1852.



SANDOWAY, IN ARRACAN, BENGAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

## DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

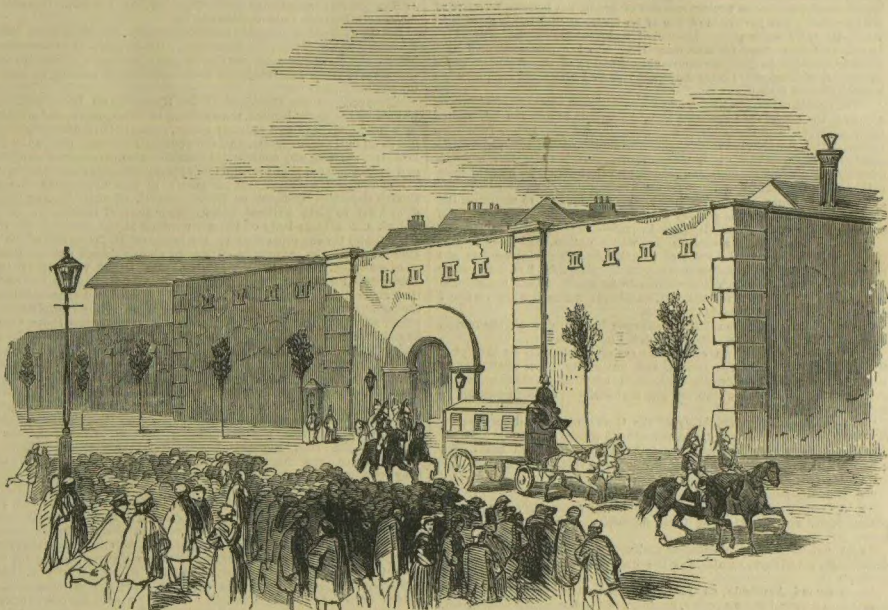
The long-existing dissensions between the President, Louis Napoleon, and the Legislative Assembly, have at length resulted in a crisis of the gravest character, which tends towards a fundamental change in the constitution and institutions of the Republic and in the position in the State of the President himself.

Tuesday last, the 2d of December—the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon in 1804, and of his most glorious of victories, Austerlitz, in 1805—was the day selected by Louis Napoleon for the bold stroke of policy—the *coup d'état*, as the French themselves call it—which he expects is to free him from those counter-plans and intrigues which the political leaders of the Assembly, acting under the inspiration of the wily, restless, unscrupulous Thiers, have opposed to his own manifest, and almost avowed, schemes of personal policy and selfish aggrandizement. The movement was planned and the preparations made with such perfect secrecy and consummate skill, that those most intimately interested were as much taken by surprise as the general public; and the calm manner and impassive features of Louis Napoleon, who gave one of his usual state receptions on Monday night, at the Palace of the Elysées, betrayed nothing to give the slightest indication of an approaching departure, of the most commonplace kind, from the ordinary course of things—much less an impending revolution on the coming day, of the most vital nature, in the Government of the State, and in his own immediate prospects, both personal and political.

It is said that he had received certain intelligence that his opponents in the Assembly, headed by M. Thiers and General Changarnier, were at the time engaged in a conspiracy for his own immediate deposition, the dissolution of the Assembly, and the restoration of Monarchy, and that Tuesday last was the day fixed on by them for the *dénouement*. He anticipated them; and in a few hours brought about the most comprehensive changes, which, in other countries, and in times less pregnant with startling events than the present, would have required months perhaps years, to have accomplished.

In the course of the night (between Monday and Tuesday) Louis Napoleon commenced his hazardous exploit, by writing to M. Thiorigny (the Minister of the Interior), and also to the other Ministers, declaring that his mind was made up—that he could not allow himself to be sacrificed by his enemies, who were conspiring at that moment; but that, as he was unwilling to compromise them in any way by implicating them in his acts, he thought it better they should resign. The request was complied with at once, and by five o'clock on Tuesday morning the following new Ministers were installed in office; viz. M. de Morny, Interior; Fould, Finance; Rouher, Justice; Magne, Public Works; Lacrosse, Marine; Casabianca, Commerce; St. Arnaud, War; Fortoul, Public Instruction; Turgot, Foreign Affairs. This Ministry was subsequently modified on Wednesday morning as follows:—M. Theodore Ducos, de la Gironde, was nominated to the Marine in the place of M. Lacrosse, withdrawn; and M. Lefebvre Durand retained the portfolio of Commerce, to which M. Casabianca had been named originally. At the same time a new Consultative Commission, in the room of the Council of State, dissolved, was appointed by the President of the Republic till the re-organisation of the Legislative body and a permanent Council of State. The *Moniteur* says they were selected because Louis Napoleon wished "to surround himself with men who enjoy, by a just title, the esteem and confidence of the country." The list of its members is given on the next page.

At an early hour the people of Paris found the streets filled with



MAZAS, THE PRISON OF M. THIERS AND THE REPRESENTATIVES.

soldiers of all arms—artillery, cavalry, and infantry; and the six decrees of the President, and the proclamations addressed to the people and the army, given below, posted on all the conspicuous places throughout the city.

The decrees of the President are as follows:—

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

DECREES:

- "Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved.
- "Art. 2. Universal suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st of May is abrogated.
- "Art. 3. The French people are convoked in their respective districts from the 14th to the 31st of December.
- "Art. 4. The state of siege is decreed in all the extent of the military division.
- "Art. 5. The Council of State is dissolved.

"Art. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Given at the Palace of the Elysée, the 2d December,

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

"The Minister of the Interior, DE MORNAY."

The proclamation to the people complains that the Assembly, "which ought to be the firmest support of order, had become a centre of plots," calls upon the nation, if they are dissatisfied with the conduct of the President, to relieve him from his responsibility by choosing some other ruler in his place; proposes the details of a new constitution, which include a President for ten years, and a second Chamber composed of "all the illustrious of the country;" and sums up all the changes recommended by proposing for a model the constitution established by Napoleon in 1804.

The document is as follows:—



ARREST OF REPRESENTATIVES.



the Constitution, Louis Napoleon should be summoned to answer for









FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

tive. He was offered a place in the Ministry; but refused, as the Polignac will was too positive for his independent notions. The Revolution of July, 1830, took place, and M. Berryer spoke powerfully but uselessly on the deposition of Charles X., the elder branch of the Bourbons, and against the impeachment of the Polignac Ministry. Under the Citizen-Royalty, Berryer was elected deputy for Marseilles, and steadily refused all offers from Louis Philippe during the reign of that Monarch, struggling on in the Chamber as the defender of the banished branch of the Bourbons, without cessation, but not without hope; for the conviction of M. Berryer, that the dynasty of the Orleans family would cease before the death of Louis Philippe, was constant, and the events of 1848 proved that his foresight was right. In 1832 he visited the Duchess of Berry, to endeavour to persuade her to abandon the rising in La Vendée, for which he was tried at the Court of Assizes at Blois, October 16th, and acquitted. In 1833 he was in Switzerland for some time, for the re-establishment of his health, affected by the exciting events of his perilous mission to the Duchesse de Berry. M. Berryer was counsel in the prosecutions against M. de Lamennais and Chateaubriand, and in almost all the cases against the Royalist journals. Such was the fame acquired by his oratory at the bar and in the Chamber, that he was elected deputy in four electoral colleges; but he has always remained faithful to the electors of Marseilles. He visited the Royal exiles of Goritz in 1836. In 1839 he joined the Thiers-Guizot coalition against Molé. His various speeches on home and foreign affairs on behalf of

French interests secured for him universal popularity. Personal enemies Berryer has never had: his fascinating manners, his freedom from personalities, and his various accomplishments rendered him a favourite with men of all shades of public opinion; he has been always on intimate terms with the leaders of all parties, whatever was the line of opposition he took in the Chamber against them. He has been more at issue with his own political party than with his opponents; and the Legitimists have been much divided on his account, a faction considering that M. Berryer has not gone sufficiently far in overt acts to produce a restoration of the Duc de Bordeaux. In 1843 he joined with Chateaubriand in the "pilgrimage" to Belgrave-square, to visit the Count de Chambord. His advice to the Prince, to abstain from intrigues, insurrection, and conspiracy, but to wait for the course of events, has been religiously followed; and at the last visit, in 1850, paid to the Duke, at Enns, Berryer's counsels again prevailed over those of Larochefoucauld. In 1848 he was elected one of the Deputies for the Bouches du Rhone, by 44,159 votes, to the National Assembly. M. Berryer, who defended Prince Napoleon, in 1840, before the Court of Peers, for the Boulogne attempt of the 6th of August, and whose eloquence, it has been generally considered, saved the Prince and his associates from condemnation to death, was a warm advocate for the repeal of the law of universal suffrage. M. Berryer supported the Prince and his Ministers in the maintenance of order; but, from the moment that he considered the Prince intended to go beyond the pale of the Constitution, he joined the "party of Order," as it is termed. Cormenin, in his "Book of Orators," declares that Berryer, next to Mirabeau, is the greatest of French orators; and those persons who have heard Berryer, either at the bar in some exciting cause, or at the tribune on some great occasion, will not dispute the criticism of Cormenin. Berryer is just above the middle height, with a moderately broad and muscular figure. When he stands at the tribune, with his head raised and thrown back, his chest forward, his arms uplifted, and he is pouring forth a torrent of eloquent words, nothing can be superior in style, or more graceful in action. He electrifies his hearers by masterly outbursts of passion. Possessing one of the most musically toned voices ever heard, and thoroughly gifted with every oratorical resource, he is listened to with profound silence, only interrupted by vehement applause at the end of some fine period. Woe be to the representative who interrupts Berryer! he is as quick as lightning in improvisation, and falls upon his foe with a fertility of language that overwhelms the incautious interrupter.

It has been always regarded as wonderful, how Berryer, who is a man of the world, fond of society, of pleasure, and of dissipation, can find time for the public calls on his oratory; but it is his astonishing aptitude for business, his quickness in mastering the details of the most complicated questions, his readiness to reject the specious and detect the solid, his thoroughly logical mind, in fact, which enable him to achieve his destined task of the day.

## DEATH OF MARSHAL SOULT.



The death of this celebrated Marshal, which has just occurred, is an event in French history. Marshal Soult, a hero of the Grand Army, and one of the greatest, if not himself the first, of those who toiled in victory under Bonaparte, was every way a soldier fit to stand by Caesar. He was a true paladin of the Empire, and most largely and unceasingly throughout his career did he participate in the glories and the griefs the laurels and the cypresses of Napoleon. Nicolas Jean-de-Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, Marshal-General of France, and Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, was a native of Saint-Amans-la-Bastide, a small town in the department of Tarn, and the province of Languedoc. He was of humble parentage. His birth occurred on the 29th March, 1769, a month before that of Wellington, and little more than four months before that of Napoleon. From his sixteenth year Soult served his country. His military rise progressed almost as rapidly and as wonderfully as that of his mighty leader himself. It stands thus recorded in the archives of the French War Ministry:—Jean-de-Dieu Soult, a common soldier in 1785, Corporal in 1787, Sergeant in 1791, Adjutant-Major in 1792, Captain in 1793, Chef-de-Bataillon, Chef and General of Brigade in 1794, General of Division in 1799, Lieut-General of the army of Italy in 1800, of the army of the South in 1801, and a Marshal

of France in 1804. In 1807 he was created Duke of Dalmatia. To detail the whole military career of Soult, would far exceed our limits, and would amount, in fact, to a mere repetition of the great warlike events of the Republic and the Empire. At most of the battles of that stirring period Soult either assisted or led. His superior powers as a general were continually asserted by Napoleon, and more than once admitted, when commanding against him, by Wellington. The most remarkable occurrences in Soult's career, were briefly these:—At the battle of Fleurus, Lefebvre preferred the advice of Soult, then the chief of his staff, to that of General Marceau, and won the victory. The heroic Marceau acknowledged the value of the counsel before he left the field, in a manner worthy of him who amid such scenes "had kept the whiteness of his soul." Soult was with Napoleon at Marengo, at Austerlitz, at Eylau, and at Bautzen. On the field of Austerlitz Napoleon thus gave his directions to Soult when the engagement was about to begin:—"Marshal, my only instruction to you is, act as you have always done." In 1808 Soult entered Spain with a victorious power. Sir John Moore and his exhausted forces retreated before the invader. How Moore turned on his pursuers, and heroically fought, conquered, and fell at Corunna, is known to all; and so should it be also known how Soult, to his own immortal honour, treated the memory of him who had been left alone in his glory, and how he raised a monument at Corunna to the man who had just made him taste the bitterness of defeat. Soult was the hero of the French side in the Peninsular war. With him that side first flourished; in his absence the cause was lost; and on his return the final ruin was protracted by him against the overwhelming efforts of England's best commander. Besten at Orthez, Soult was still able to fight the terrible battle of Toulouse, where both parties claimed the victory, but where Soult's credit was marred by the imputation that he had no occasion to engage, and that he had caused a useless shedding of blood. The news of the peace proclaimed in Paris should have reached him before the battle: whether it did or not, is a question he has now to answer before an awful and unerring Tribunal. Though Soult gave in his adhesion to the restored Bourbons, and though he, for a short time, was their Minister of War, the news that Napoleon was come back proved irresistible; his faith and his love were with the Emperor. Soult joined him again, and stood at his right hand through out the fatal day of Waterloo. For this, at the second restoration, the Duke lost his *bâton*, and had to reside away from France for three years. In 1819 he received permission to return, and in 1820 he regained his Marshal's rank; but until 1830 the Duke of Dalmatia remained in kind of wary retirement.



THE LATE MARSHAL SOULT.—FROM THE PORTRAIT BY ROUILLAND IN THE GALLERY OF VERSAILLES.

With the monarchy of Louis Philippe he became closely allied, and all active again. He was Minister of War from 1830 to 1834, and President of the Council of Ministers in 1835. In 1838 a remarkable event occurred in his life. He came to England to the coronation of Queen Victoria as Ambassador Extraordinary from France. The splendour of his equipage on that occasion; his cordial and brilliant reception (Moore and Corunna were not forgotten); his riding about with his former mighty opponent, the Duke of Wellington; his own evident gratification and enjoyment, are still fresh in public memory, and will last as of pleasing record in the roll—passes away the last of those Marshals who had their *bâtons* from the Emperor. In 1848 the Duke of Dalmatia, deputy formerly for Tarn, and a member of the Legislative Assembly, who has been twice married—first to a daughter of General Salguier, and secondly to a daughter of General Després; by the latter alliance he has two daughters.

Marshal Soult died at the place of his birth on the 26th ult., at his favourite residence, the Château de Soult-Berg, a name recalling himself and his wife. With his death—Marmont alone excepted, and he is no longer on the roll—passes away the last of those Marshals who had their *bâtons* from the Emperor. Their conquerors still survive—Beresford, and Anglessey, and Wellington; but when they, too, and their deeds become mere matters of history, there is no name which will more gracefully appear in warlike juxtaposition to theirs, than that of this now departed wise and gallant soldier of a revolution which made both him and them.



M. BERRYER.



## SIR H. R. BISHOP.

WHETHER the quantity or the quality of the compositions of Sir Henry Bishop be taken into consideration, he must be pronounced to be one of the most remarkable musicians of his age, in this or any other country. And in the biographical details of his career we are about to submit to our readers—our Artist presenting the portrait of the distinguished composer—ample proof will be found of his popularity for upwards of 40 years.

Sir Henry Rowley Bishop was born in London; and having, at a very early age, evinced a remarkable talent for music, was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Francesco Bionchi. His general education, in the meantime, was not neglected, and he passed through the usual course of study at one of the public schools, acquiring a polished taste in literature and considerable proficiency in languages. He began his career as a musical author when only fifteen, and from that time, for many years, wrote almost only for the theatres. The early works which brought his name into note were the music for two ballets for the Italian Opera-house; but it was the production of his first opera, on the 22nd of February, 1809, at Drury-lane Theatre, called the "Circassian Bride," that developed the extent of his capabilities. Unfortunately, the theatre was burnt to the ground on the following night, and the score of his new opera was destroyed. The proprietors of the Covent-garden Theatre engaged him, after this calamity, as composer and musical director—a post which he held from the season 1810-11 to the close of 1824. No composer in any country—not even the prolific Rossini or the fertile Donizetti—has contributed more to the lyric stage than Sir Henry Bishop. We supply the list of his operatic productions and adaptations, with the names of the localities where brought out, and the dates of the representations, not only that a correct notion may be entertained of his wondrous facility and rapidity of composition, but also that amateurs, in glancing at this list, may remember how much the musical public have been indebted for such delightful entertainments, over so large a period.



SIR HENRY R. BISHOP.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

KING'S THEATRE.—"Tamerlan et Esfajet," ballet; and "Narcisse et les Grâces," ballet, in 1806; and "Mora's Love," ballet, in June, 1809.

LYCEUM.—The "Maid," opera, in March, 1810.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—"Knight of Snowdon," February, 1811; "Virgin of the Sun," in January; the "Ethiop," in October; the "Lord of the Manor" (additional music), October; and the "Renegade," in December, 1812. In 1813, "Jacquin Alteschid," in January; the "Brazen Bust," May; "Harry le Roy," July; the "Miller and his Men," October; and "For England Ho," in December. In 1814, the "Farmer's Wife" and "Wandering Boys," in February; "Sadak and Kalasrad," in April; the "Grand Alliance," in June; "Doctor Sangrado," and "Forest of Bondy," in September; the "Maid of the Mill," in October; and "John of Paris," in November. In 1815, "Brother and Sister," in February; the "Noble Outlaw," in April; "Telemachus," in June; "Maupie, or the Maid," in September; "John du Bart," in October; "Cymon and Conus," in November. In 1816, "Midsummer Night's Dream," in January; "Guy Rannering," in March; "Who Wants a Wife," April; "Royal Nuptials" and the "Slave," November. In 1817, "Humorous Lieutenant" and the "Libertine," in January; the "Hair of Veroni," in February; the "Duke of Savoy," in September; and the "Father and his Children," in October. In 1818, "Burgomaster of Saardam, Zuma," and the "Illustrated Traveller," in February, "December and May," "operatic piece," in May; and "Barber of Seville," in October. In 1819, the "Marriage of Figaro," March; "Fortunatus," the "Heart of Mid Lothian," and "A Howland for an Oliver," in April; "Swedish Patriotism," in May; the "Cromwell King," in October; and the "Comedy of Errors," in December. In 1820, the "Admiral," and "Battle of Bothwell Brig," in January; "Henri Quatre," and "Twelfth Night," in April. In 1821, "Don John" and "Two Gentlemen of Verona," in April. In 1822, "Montrose," in February; the "Law of Jaws," in May; and "Maid Marian," in December. In 1823, "Clara," in March; the "Season of Liberty," in October; and "Cortez," in November. In 1824, "Native Land," in February; and "Charles II." and "As You Like It," in December. In 1825, "Yelva, or the Orphan of Russia," in February; "Home, sweet Home," in March; and the "Night before the Wedding," in November. In 1826, "Ninetta," in February. In 1831, the "Romance of a Day," in February. In 1834, "Manfred," and in February, 1840, the "Fortunate Isles."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—"Caractacus," ballet, March, 1806; and "Love in a Tub," ballet, in November. In June, 1809, the "Mysterious Bride" (composed and selected). In February, 1809, the "Circassian Bride" (first opera). In 1825, the "Fall of Algiers," "Faustus," "William Tell," "Masaniello," and "Coronation of Charles X." In 1826, "Aladdin," in April, and the "Knights of the Cross," in 1827, the "Engelmann in India," in January. In 1828, "Edward the Black Prince" and "Don Pedro," in May, 1830, "Helen," in March, 1832, the "Alchemist," and the "Demon," adapted from Spohr and Meyerbeer; in May, the "Tyrolean Peasant," the "Doom Ship" in October, and "Don Giovanni," from Mozart. In 1833, the "Sonnambula," adapted from Bellini, and the "Maid of Cashmere," from Auber. In 1838, the "Maid of Palaiseau," and "Guillaume Tell," adapted from Rossini.

THE PATHEMART.—The "Vintagers," in August, 1809. In July, 1827, the "Reconquerer." In June, 1834, "Rural Felicity." In 1835, "William and Adelaide." In June, 1832, the "Magic Fan," the "Sedan Chair," and the "Bottle of Champagne."

In addition to the above formidable list of compositions, the majority of which were original and unassisted productions, he supplied the music of three tragedies, the "Apostate," "Retribution," and "Mirandola." In 1820, during a visit which he paid to Dublin, he received the freedom of that city, which was unanimously voted to him; and it was about this time he combined with Moore, the poet, to continue the series of "Irish Melodies," the object of which was to rescue from oblivion many of those national airs whose intrinsic merit entitled them to a better fate. Upon a similar but more important task, in relation to the old English airs, Sir Henry Bishop is now engaged. He has published a multiplicity of single songs, duets, glees (several volumes), arrangements of oratorios, sacred cantatas, &c. For several seasons he superintended the oratorios at both Covent-garden and Drury-lane. On the institution of the Philharmonic Society he became one of its members, and was frequently elected a director and conductor. He long took a warm interest in the welfare of that society, and not less in the

perhaps the most elegant compliment ever paid to Sir Henry Bishop was that of Sir Walter Scott in the following extract—

"The maid of the little turret, of the veil, and of the lute, sang exactly such a little as we are accustomed to suppose flowed from the lips of the high-born dames of chivalry, when knights and troubadours listened and languished. The words had neither so much sense, wit, nor fancy as to withdraw the attention from the music; nor the music so much art as to drown all feeling of the words. The one seemed fitted to the other; and if the song had been recited without the notes, or the air played without the words, neither would have been worth noting. It is, therefore, scarce fair to put upon record lines intended not to be said or read, but only to be sung. But such scraps of old poetry have always had a sort of fascination for us: and as the tune is lost for ever, unless Bishop happens to find the notes, or some lark teaches stephens to warble the air, we will risk our ears, and the taste of the lady of the lute by preserving the verse—simple and even rude, as they are."—*Quentin Durward*, vol. 1, chap. 4, page 91, Constable's Edition—1823.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "TENDER PRECAUTIONS," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

foundation and management of the Royal Academy of Music, of which shortly after its establishment he was appointed one of the Professors of Harmony and Composition. In 1839 he took his degree of Bachelor in Music at Oxford, and in December, 1848, was appointed the Professor of Music at that University. In 1839 a gratifying compliment was paid to him "as a tribute of respect from the musical societies of Manchester." A concert, the programme of which was selected entirely from his works, and at which two hundred persons assisted gratuitously, was performed in the theatre there to an audience of upwards of two thousand persons. During several years, and until their final close in 1848, he held the appointment of conductor of her Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, the Directors of which were the King of Hanover, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Archbishop of York, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Earl Howe, the Earl of Cawdor, and the present Earl of Westmorland. During this period he had the honour to receive from his Royal Highness Prince Albert a splendid piece of plate, "as a mark of his Royal Highness's approbation."

In 1842 her Majesty was pleased to confer on Mr. Bishop the honour of knighthood—the only instance of that distinction having been conferred by the British Sovereign on one of the musical profession.

Sir Henry Bishop has officiated as director of many great provincial festivals. In 1843 he conducted the performances at the great musical gathering in Edinburgh, at the opening of the new Music-hall. At that period he was Professor of Music to the University under General Reid's will—an appointment which Sir Henry Bishop resigned, finding his sphere of utility so impeded by the other professors.

On the establishment of the Great Exhibition, Sir Henry Bishop was appointed Chairman of the Local Committee for the class comprising musical instruments, and subsequently undertook the onerous duty of Chairman and Reporter of the Jury for awarding prizes. He has greatly distinguished himself as a public lecturer on music.

Sir Henry Bishop's operatic career was not passed in the palmy days of musical taste and knowledge on the part of the general public. He had to contend also with the ignorance and bigotry of managers wedded exclusively to the drama. The race of stage poets in Bishop's days



THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY BEARD, BY DESIRE OF H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

## THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS.

The company of artists who sing the music of the Tyrol comprise Middle, Margreiter, Simon, Holans, Veit, Ludwig Rainer, and Kleir. Their performances commenced on the 28th ult. at the St. James's Theatre, under the patronage of the Duchess of Somerset. The Tyrolean Minstrels have sung at Windsor Castle and Frogmore House, in the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent; and recently at the Pavilion, Brighton, before the Duchess of Gloucester. Testimonials of the Master and Comptroller of the Royal Household, expressive of the gratification of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, have been granted to the singers, and they are also bearers of testimonials from the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wir-

temberg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, &c. Nothing can be more picturesque than the costumes of the Tyrolean Minstrels, and nothing can be more curious and original than the harmonised melodies which they interpret.

Amateurs who are curious in studying musical nationalities, will find suggestive matter in listening to the music of the Tyrol. This singing troupe are natives of the valley of Lullenthal; they came to England to see the Great Exhibition. Two of this company belong to the Ridenman corps of the Tyrol, and are decorated with silver medals from the Emperor of Austria. The bass singer, Herr Hölzner, has travelled with the celebrated Rainer family through the United States of America, where they have met with the greatest success. M. Rainer, the son of the celebrated Rainer family, is in possession of a Tyrolean belt presented from George IV. to his father. The belt has in front the Royal arms, and is of the most handsome workmanship.







J. J. Lingham, vicar of Nibley, Kent.



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## ENGLISH SONGS & MELODIES.

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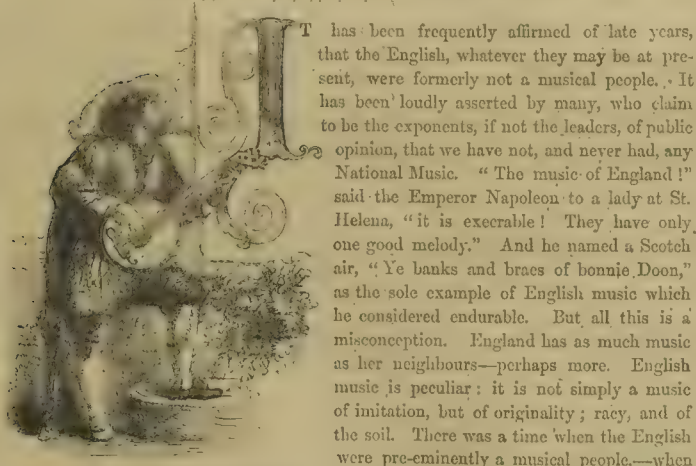
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

VOL. XIX. No. 533.—MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851.

[NUMBER and MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, 1s.  
With Exhibition Supplement GRATIS.

### THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND.



It has been frequently affirmed of late years, that the English, whatever they may be at present, were formerly not a musical people. It has been loudly asserted by many, who claim to be the exponents, if not the leaders, of public opinion, that we have not, and never had, any National Music. "The music of England!" said the Emperor Napoleon to a lady at St. Helena, "it is execrable! They have only one good melody." And he named a Scotch air, "Ye banks and braes of bonnie Doon," as the sole example of English music which he considered endurable. But all this is a misconception. England has as much music as her neighbours—perhaps more. English music is peculiar: it is not simply a music of imitation, but of originality; racy, and of the soil. There was a time when the English were pre-eminently a musical people,—when

singing was considered a necessary part of the education of a gentleman,—when music was taught at every public school,—when apprentices and workmen, in almost every kind of handicraft, studied singing as an accomplishment, as the German work-people do at this day,—and when the phrase "merry England" expressed a reality, and not a mere fiction of romance-writers. Some hundreds of the fine melodies that delighted our ancestors in the days of Elizabeth still remain amongst us. Some of them linger in remote country districts, some are more extensively known, while many only exist in scarce books or manuscripts, and are accessible to none but musical antiquaries.

Several causes have operated to consign these beautiful and peculiarly characteristic melodies to neglect, and to banish them from the circles of the educated and refined. To borrow a phrase already employed in reference to this subject, "it has been the misfortune of English music to have been married, in too many instances, not to immortal, but to immoral verse." The manners of our forefathers were rougher and coarser than those of the present time. Our ancestors were not so nice in their language as their descendants are; and they wedded many of their most exquisite popular melodies to words which did not offend the fastidious in their day, but which in ours exclude them from the family hearth. Other songs, again, less offensive than these, are tolerated rather than approved of upon the stage. Among scores of others, we would instance Shakespeare's song, "When daisies pied," as one of this class, which cannot be suffered in the drawing-room, and of which, for this reason, the beautiful music is lost to a large circle who would otherwise appreciate and enjoy it. A third class of songs are objectionable, not for their immorality or their indecorum, but for their vulgarity; a fourth, and even larger class, are obsolete in their allusions, and not easily made intelligible in the present day; a fifth class are devoted to the sensual, and in many instances brutal, pleasures of the table, now happily discordant with the improved and improving manners of society; while a sixth class, more numerous than all, are deficient in heart and reality, being mere echoes

of school learning, without foundation in truth. The Lesbians and Chloes of English song originated in the college exercises of boys, and not in the heart-feelings of men. Our forefathers seldom sang of wine without introducing Bacchus, whom they degraded into a Silenus; of war without Mars; or of love without allusion to, or celebration of, Venus and Cupid. If a stranger to our literature and our religion should judge of us by the lyrical effusions of a past age, he would almost be justified in considering us a nation, not of Christians, but of Pagans.

In consequence of these causes, and perhaps of many more, the fine old Music of England has gradually fallen into neglect or disrepute, and the people are not generally aware of the existence of such a treasure of melody as really belongs to them. Scotland, which suffered under the operation of similar circumstances affecting the poetry of her old songs, has been more fortunate in the rescue of her national music from oblivion. Allan Ramsay and his coadjutors began the work, which was afterwards continued to better purpose by Robert Burns and the late Mr. George Thomson, assisted in the musical department by Haydn and Beethoven, who arranged the greater portion of the melodies; and the music of Scotland, not superior to that of England, has in consequence become celebrated throughout the world. The same good offices were still more effectively performed for the music of Ireland by Mr. Thomas Moore and Sir John Stevenson, with a result which has charmed the social circle in every part of the empire, and will continue to do so as long as taste, feeling, and refinement, and a love of the arts, exist amongst us. But both Scotland and Ireland, as is now well known, were indebted to the genius of the English for many melodies which they claim as theirs. In support of this assertion, it is sufficient for our present purpose to quote only the names of a few songs, such as "The girl I left behind me," "My lodging is on the cold ground," and "John, come kiss me now," which are unquestionably English, although naturalised in one or other of the two divisions of the kingdom which have claimed an exclusive right to them. "John Anderson my jo," and some other melodies now naturalised in Scotland, were originally cathedral chants common to both countries; while many celebrated Scottish airs, such as "Auld Robin Gray," "Within a mile of Edinburgh town," "Mary's Dream," and others, were composed by Englishmen in imitation of the Scottish manner.

That no one has attempted to do justice to the music of England, and perform for it what has been done for the music of Scotland and Ireland, has long been a matter of surprise; and it has seemed to the gentlemen whose names appear in connexion with the present enterprise, that the time has at length arrived when this great work should be undertaken. Their object may be described, in a few words, as that of restoring the Music of England to the place in the popular heart which it never would have lost, had the morality and graces of the poetry been equal to the beauty of the melodies; to rescue fine music from desecration; to produce new songs to the old tunes, which, whatever may be their deficiencies in other respects, shall not offend decency and decorum, or do violence to the opinions and sentiments of the present age; which shall not pander to coarse bacchanalian excess, or make a jest of womanly virtue; and which shall uniformly make song the handmaid of innocence, and administer to the harmless pleasures of the social circle. The author of the new songs to the old favourite tunes, while he feels that he may possibly fail in reaching those higher excellences of the poetic art to which he would fain aspire, has so much faith in himself as to be convinced that he will not fail in another and far more important portion of the task. His songs, whatever their literary demerits may be, shall at least be inoffensive. If they raise no enthusiasm by their beauty, they shall excite no condemnation



# MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

on the part of those who would make literature in every department the ally of religion and virtue.

As regards the genius of the celebrated Composer who has undertaken the Musical Editorship, there needs no eulogy on the part of his coadjutor

in the work to testify to his fitness. The name of Sir Henry Rowley Bishop is alone a guarantee that the Melodies of England will receive ample justice, and that this series will recommend itself to the widest encouragement.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have much pleasure in announcing the publication of this National Work, in a series of Supplements to that Journal. Each Supplement will contain from Five to Six or Seven Melodies, according to the length, and every Song will be illustrated by the most competent Artists; so that the reader will obtain for Sixpence five or six Songs, arranged in a manner that shall render them acceptable to all circles, and produced in a style of beauty and excel-

lence unequalled by publications that usually charge four times as much for a single song. It is proposed that One Hundred of the ancient popular Melodies of England should thus be offered to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and the Proprietors confidently appeal to their past efforts in justification of the promise they now make, that no expense or exertion will be spared on their part to render the work acceptable to their numerous and daily-increasing readers.

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## SONGS.

### THE CUCKOO.

[AIR—"When Daisies Pled."] I.

WHEN daisies pled, and snow-drops pale,  
And young May-blossoms gleaming bright,  
And slender lilies of the vale,  
Have fringed the robes of Spring with white,  
The Cuckoo on the hawthorn tree  
Sings all the morning merrily,  
Cuckoo! Cuckoo! come forth to play,  
The Spring is Nature's holiday.

II.

When children gather wreaths of flowers,  
Or plait green rushes into crowns,  
And lovers meet, at twilight hours,  
In woodland corners, far from towns,  
The soft sweet voice re-echoes still  
Through grove and mead, o'er vale and hill,  
Cuckoo! Cuckoo! and seems to say,  
Oh, Life be Love! oh, Love be May!

### THE WINTRY WINDS.

[AIR—"The Vicar of Bray."] I.

THE wintry winds rush howling past,  
And whistle through the moorland;  
The tall oaks answer to the storm,  
Like billows on the foreland;  
The windows shake, the chimney groans,  
So draw your chairs together;  
Pile up the coal, and fill the bowl,  
And let's defy the weather.  
There's storm without, but love within,  
And friendship's pure embraces;  
We'll make amends for winter cold  
By sunshine of our faces.

II.

Pile up the fire! we'll dance and sing;  
But yet, amid our gladness,  
We'll not forget the fate of those  
Who pine in want and sadness:  
The shivering wanderers in the streets  
Who tramp the homeless city,  
And sailors shipwreck'd far at sea  
With none to aid or pity.  
May Heav'n protect them, one and all!  
And sweeten our embraces,  
Both by the raindrops of our hearts  
And sunshine of our faces!

### THE BOATMAN.

[AIR—"Sally in our Alley."] I.

THE bridegroom smiled a happy smile,  
The bride was sweetly blushing,  
And o'er the water's tranquil breast  
A sound of bells came gushing.  
The bridesmaids laugh'd, or watch'd the light  
Upon the ripples quiver;  
But shadows dimm'd the boatman's face  
Who row'd them o'er the river.

II.

Slow fell his oars; his thoughts were sad:  
"Tis eighteen years in summer  
Since o'er the stream I row'd the bride,  
New-born, a fairy comer.  
The bells rang gaily, as to-day,  
As to the font they brought her;  
And sire and mother wept for joy  
At christ'ning of their daughter.

III.

And now once more across the stream—  
May all kind thoughts possess her!—  
I row the bride, and bridal guests,  
And pray that Heaven may bless her.  
The sun shines bright, each heart is light,  
The laugh rings loud and merry,  
And shouts of welcome from the shore  
Come booming o'er the ferry.

IV.

A third time she must cross the flood,  
With Death, our lord and master:  
May I ne'er see that mournful day!"—  
Row, boatman, row us faster!  
Row, boatman, row, your oars are slow,  
Time flies, and Love is pressing,  
And you shall earn a double fee,  
Besides your lady's blessing.

### THE LIGHT OF LOVE.

[AIR—"Packington's Pound."] I.

Oh! the light of our love, in the Dawn of our day,  
Is bright as the sunshine that smiles on our way;  
It shews us the dew-drops like gems on the thorn,  
And calls up the sweet-ringing music of morn.

The roses of life in its presence unfold,  
And the crests of the mountains glow purple and gold.  
Oh! the sweet light of love, in our Morning of mirth,  
Is the charm and the glory and hope of the earth.

II.

But the light of our love, when the Evening is near,  
Is softer and sweeter, more tender and clear;  
The stars that were hid in the glare of the noon  
Look forth in their beauty, undimm'd by the moon.  
The world and its pleasures in shadow may lie,  
But pleasures less fleeting appear in the sky.  
Oh! the sweet light of love to our Evening is given,  
To lead us from earth to the glories of heaven!

### OF LOWLY BIRTH, BUT REGAL BEAUTY.

[AIR—"Fair Sally loved a bonnie Seaman."] I.

OF lowly birth, but regal beauty,  
To charm, to dazzle, and surprise,  
Men gave her homage as a duty,  
And bards drew rapture from her eyes.  
Of spirit bold, of bearing proud,  
She shone above the common crowd,  
A dream of light and glory.

II.

"Farewell!" exclaimed a sailor, kneeling;  
"Thy smile shall light me o'er the sea,  
Remembrance of thy tears, appealing,  
Shall be my guide to victory.  
Two passions only fill my heart,  
And ever shall till life depart—  
Thy love and England's glory!"

III.

"Farewell!" she said; "the tear-drops starting  
Betray my love, and not my fears;  
For through the clouds that dim our parting  
I see the light of coming years.  
My soul rejoices in thy fame;  
And when I think upon thy name,  
I dream of England's glory!"

IV.

He sought the strife where duty bore him,  
He fought and died, but conquering fell;  
His country's tears dropp'd gushing o'er him,  
And nations peal'd his funeral knell.  
But she, alas! of soul so high,  
Was left in poverty to die;  
Though dear to England's glory!

## NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

WHEN DAISES PLED.—"When Daisies pled" forms part of a collection of songs composed by Thomas Augustine Arne, published for the author, and, as the title-page informs us, "sold at his House, No. 17 in Craven Buildings, Drury-Lane." A copy of the grant of George the Second to Mr. Arne, of a "Royal Privilege and Licence" solely to print and publish these songs for the term of fourteen years, is prefixed to the collection, and is dated the 29th of January, 1740. It is a proof of the intrinsic merit of this melody, that its popularity has endured for more than a century, although the indelicacy of the original words has banished it from the drawing-room. It will continue to be admired by all who appreciate the style of graceful simplicity of Dr. Arne's excellent compositions, and of our national music in general.

THE VICAR OF BRAY.—The original tune to which the old political and satirical song "The Vicar of Bray" was adapted, is to be found in Playford's *Dancing Master*, under the name of "The Country Garden." It is one of those boldly constructed and truly English melodies of which we may reasonably boast, and which have assisted in giving to our music a character peculiarly its own.

SALLY IN OUR ALLEY.—The original air of "Sally in our Alley" was composed by Harry Carey early in the eighteenth century. The present version, however, is not for me as I remember to have heard it sung by Ingleton. Although to some extent it may have been founded on the original air,

the two, nevertheless, are essentially dissimilar. To whom this version should be attributed is doubtful. We are without any evidence that Carey composed two melodies to the words of his song, but if he did, I think there can be no question that his "second thoughts were best."

PACKINGTON'S POUND.—"Packington's Pound" appears to have been composed shortly before the commencement of the French Revolution. Although it is a very old melody, it is not an addition to the early preserved ones, that are of a higher description than many songs of poetry of a serious or patriotic character. It is, however, a very old melody, and is one of the old tunes, I think, that are entitled to be regarded as of a higher character than the ordinary ones.

FAIR SALLY LOVED A BONNIE SEAMAN.—It is very obvious, that the beginning of the melody "Fair Sally loved a bonnie Seaman" is similar to that of "Gyps of Moorland and Susan," of which the latter is the melody. It is, however, a very old melody, and is one of the old tunes, I think, that are entitled to be regarded as of a higher character than the ordinary ones. The present version, however, was composed by John Mason, who lived at the same period; and was a composer of far greater note than Carey, and is likely to be the ally of a program. The question is not easily to be decided; but from what I have said of the general character of the compositions of Loveridge, our doubts ought to incline in favour of Dr. Greene.





## THE CUCKOO.

*Gaily.* Air, "WHEN DAISIES PIED."

*mf* *p slower.* *f as before.* *rf*

When dai - sies pied, and snow - drops pale, And young - May - blos - soms gleam - ing bright, And

*p*

slen - der li - lies of the vale, Have fringed the robes of Spring with white, The Cuckoo on the



haw - thorn tree, the haw - thorn tree, the haw - thorn tree, Sings all the morn - ing mer - ri - ly,

*cres.* *mf*

Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuc-koo! come forth to play, come

*p* *f* *p*

forth to play, The Spring is Na - ture's ho - - li - day, The Spring is Na - ture's

*f* *p* *cres.* *mf*

ho - li - day,

*f* *rf* *dim.* *p* *f*

When chil - dren ga - ther wreaths of flow'rs, Or plait green rush - es in - - to crowns, And

*p*

lov - ers meet, at twi - light hours, In wood - land cor - ners, far from towns, The soft sweet voice re -



e - choes still, re - e - choes still, re - e - choes still Through grove and mead, o'er vale and hill,

*cres.* *mf*

Cuc-koo! Cuc-koo! Cuc-koo! Cuc-koo! Cuc-koo! and seems to say, and

*p* *f* *p*

seems to say, Oh, Life be Love! oh, Love be May! Oh, Life be Love! oh,

*f* *p* *cres.* *mf*

Love be May!

*f* *mf*



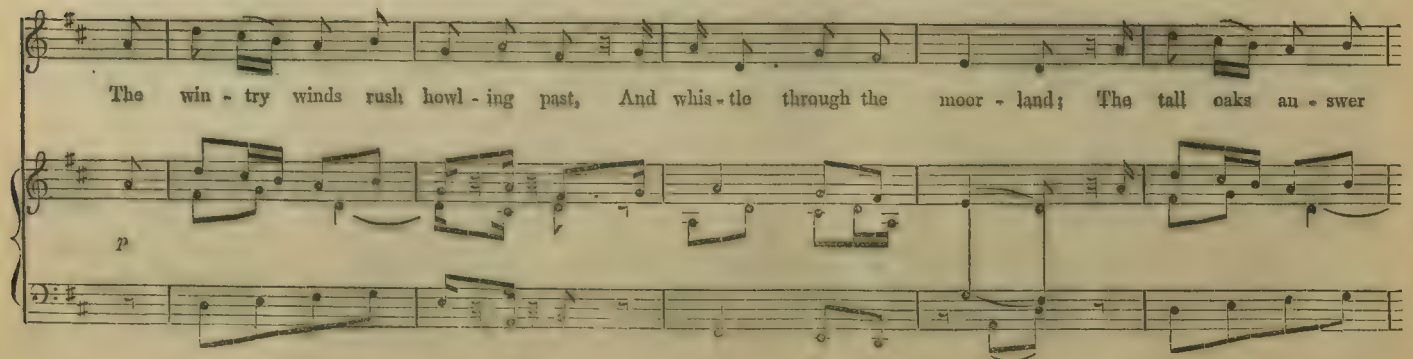




## THE WINTRY WINDS.

*Cheerfully.*

AIR, "THE COUNTRY GARDEN," OR "THE VICAR OF BRAY."





to the storm, Like bil-lows - on the fore - land; The win - dows shake, the chim - ney groans, So

*mf*

draw your chairs to - ge - ther; Pile up the coal, and fill the bowl, And let's de - fy the

*cres.* *p* *mf*

wea - ther. There's storm with - out, but love with - in, And friend - ship's pure em - bra - ces; We'll

*p* *cres.* *p*

make a - mends for win - ter cold By sun - shine of our fa - ces.

*cres.* *mf* *f* *cres.* *f*

*rather slower.* *with expression.*

Pile up the fire! we'll dance and sing; But yet, a - mid our glad - ness, We'll not for - get the

*p* *cres.* *p*

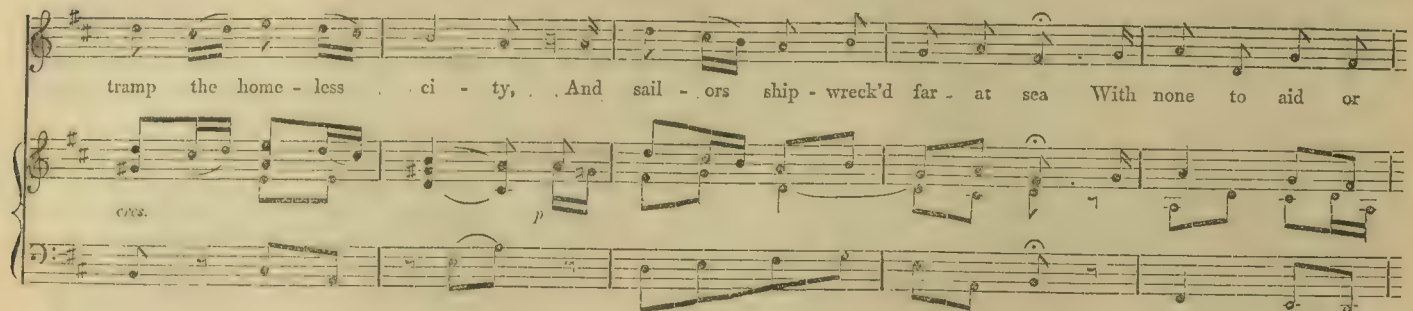


fate of those Who pine in want and sad - ness; The shiv' - ring wan - d'ers in the streets Who



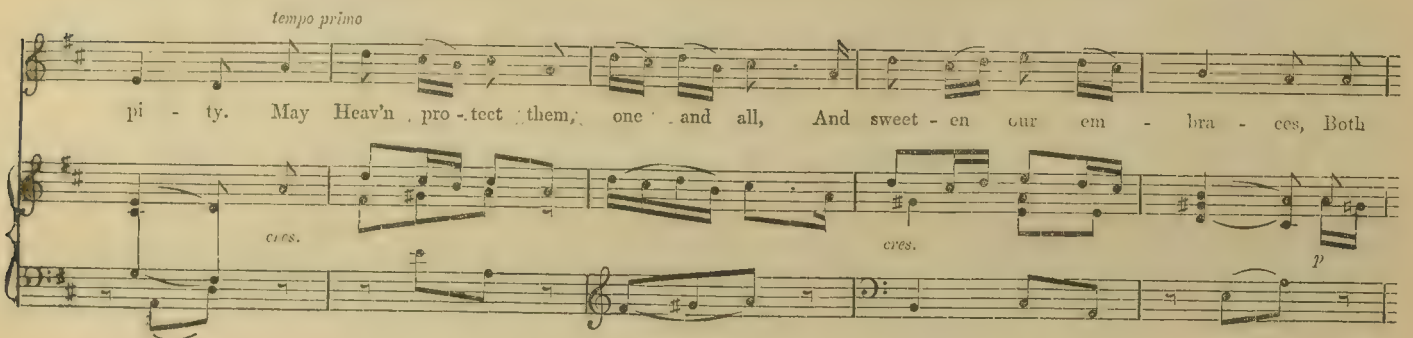
The first system of the musical score. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part has a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).

tramp the home - less ci - ty, . . And sail - ors ship - wreck'd far - at sea With none to aid or



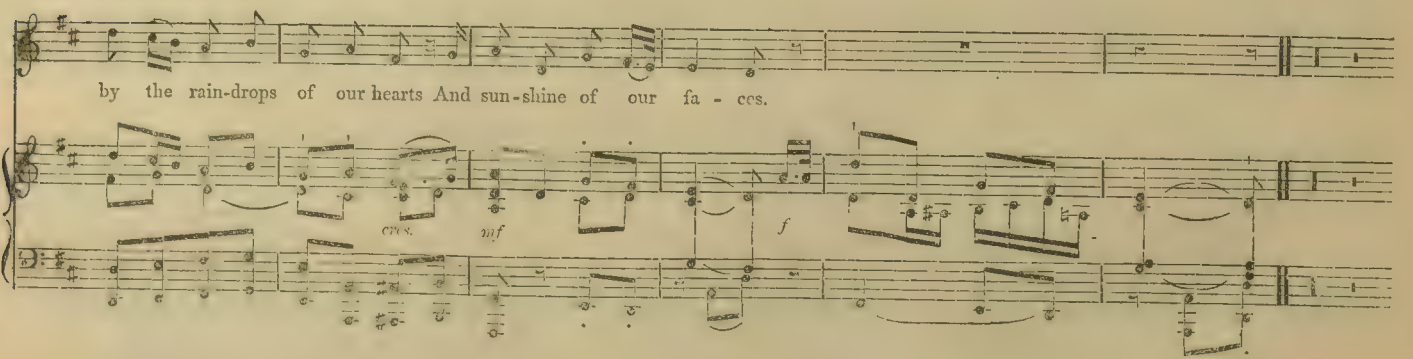
The second system of the musical score. It includes dynamic markings of *cres.* (crescendo) and *p* (piano).

*tempo primo*  
pi - ty. May Heav'n pro - tect them, one and all, And sweet - en our em - bra - ces, Both

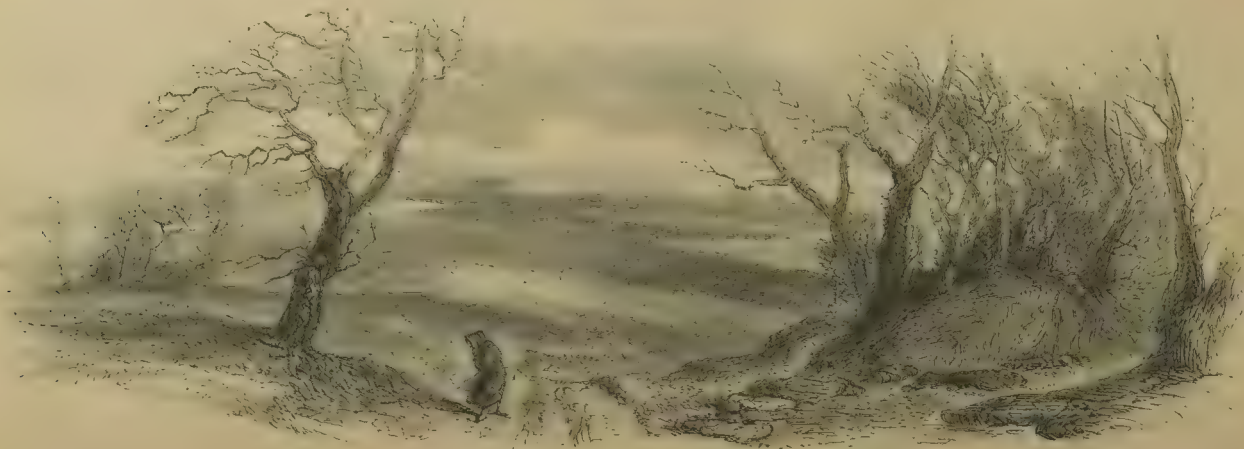


The third system of the musical score, marked *tempo primo*. It includes dynamic markings of *cres.* (crescendo) and *p* (piano).

by the rain-drops of our hearts And sun-shine of our fa - ces.



The fourth system of the musical score. It includes dynamic markings of *cres.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte).







THE WEDDING

*Moderately slow.* Air, "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."

*p* *mf* *cres.* *f*

The bridegroom smiled a hap - py smile, The bride was sweet - ly blushing, And o'er the wa - - ter's tran-quil

*p*

breast A sound of bells came gushing. The bridesmaids laugh'd, or watch'd the light Up - on the rip - ples

*f* *p*



qui-ver; But sha-dows dimm'd the boatman's face Who row'd them o'er the ri-ver.

This system contains the first line of the song. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'qui-ver; But sha-dows dimm'd the boatman's face Who row'd them o'er the ri-ver.'

Slow fell his oars, his thoughts were sad;— "'Tis eigh-teen years in summer Since o'er the stream I row'd the

This system contains the second line of the song. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'Slow fell his oars, his thoughts were sad;— "'Tis eigh-teen years in summer Since o'er the stream I row'd the'. A piano dynamic marking 'p' is present at the beginning of the piano part.

bride, New - born, a fai - ry com-er. The bells rang gai - ly, as to - day, As to the font they

This system contains the third line of the song. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'bride, New - born, a fai - ry com-er. The bells rang gai - ly, as to - day, As to the font they'. Dynamic markings 'f' and 'p' are present in the piano part.

brought her; And sire and mo - ther wept for joy At christ'ning of their daughter.

This system contains the fourth line of the song. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'brought her; And sire and mo - ther wept for joy At christ'ning of their daughter.' A forte dynamic marking 'f' is present in the piano part.

And now once more a - cross the stream;— May all kind thoughts pos-sess her! I row the bride and bri-dal

This system contains the fifth line of the song. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'And now once more a - cross the stream;— May all kind thoughts pos-sess her! I row the bride and bri-dal'. A piano dynamic marking 'p' is present at the beginning of the piano part.

guests, And pray that Heaven will bless her. The sun shines bright, each heart' is light, The laugh rings loud and

This system contains the sixth line of the song. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'guests, And pray that Heaven will bless her. The sun shines bright, each heart' is light, The laugh rings loud and'. Dynamic markings 'f' and 'p' are present in the piano part.



mer-ry, And shouts of wel - come from the shore Come boom-ing o'er the fer - ry.

A third time she must cross the flood, With Death, our lord and mas-ter: May I ne'er see that mourn-ful

day!" Row, boat-man, row us fast-er! Row, boat-man, row, your oars are slow, Time flies, and love is

press-ing, And you shall earn a dou-ble fee, Be-sides your la - dy's bless-ing.

*quicker.* *much quicker.* *f* *p* *cres.* *mf* *f* *mf* *cres.* *tempo primo.* *f* *p* *cres.* *f*







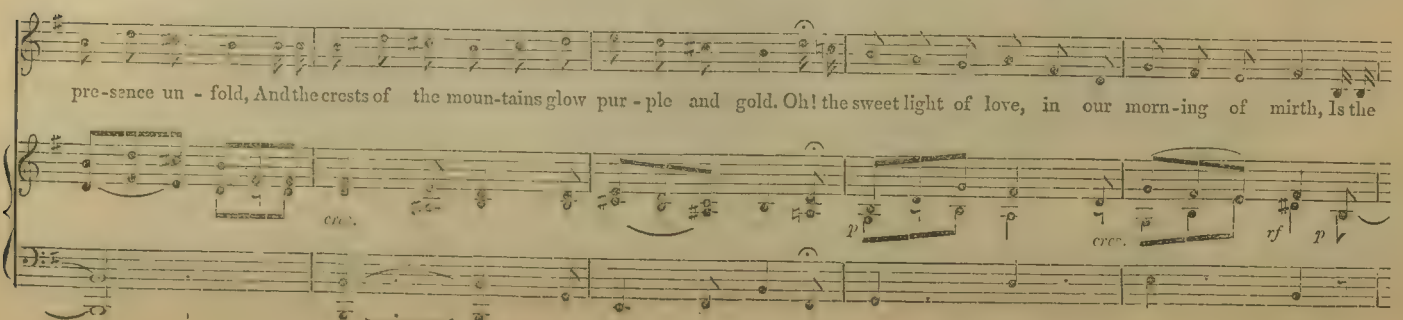
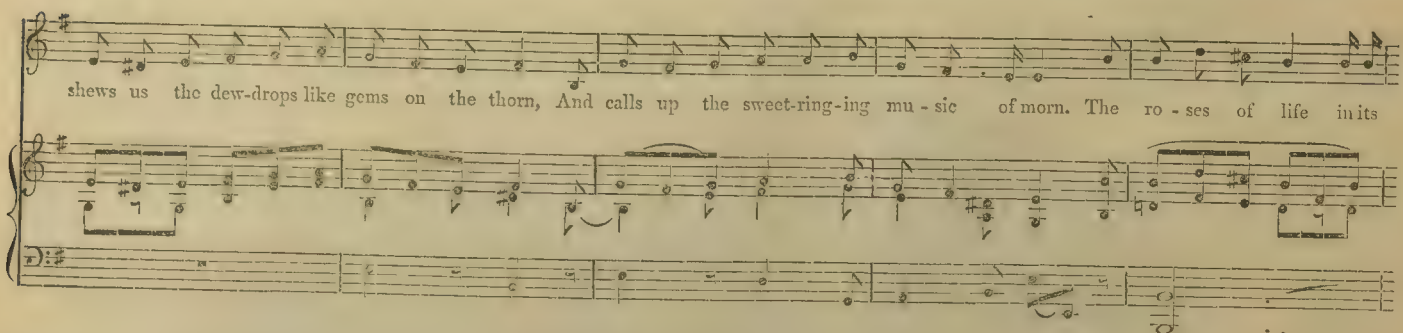
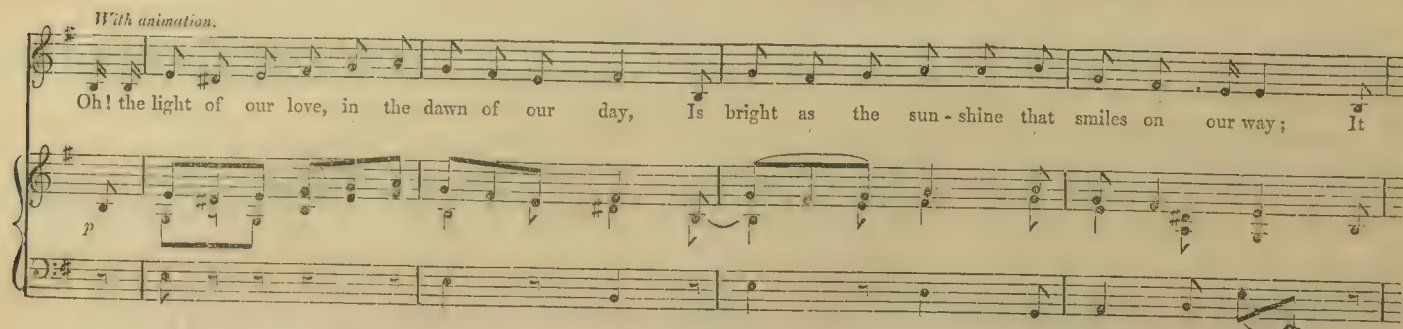
## THE LIGHT OF LOVE.

*Moderately slow.*

Air, "PACKINGTON'S POUND."



*With animation.*





*rall.*

charm and the glo - ry and hope of the earth.

*a tempo*

*mf* *mf* *cres.* *p*

*Rather slower, and with expression.*

But the light of our love when the ev - 'ning is near Is soft - er and sweet - er, more ten - der and clear; The

*p*

stars that were hid in the glare of the noon Look forth in their beau - ty, un-dimm'd by the moon. The world and its pleasures in

...sha - dow may lie, But plea - sures less fleet - ing ap - pear in the sky. Oh! the sweet light of love to our ev - 'ning is giv'n, To

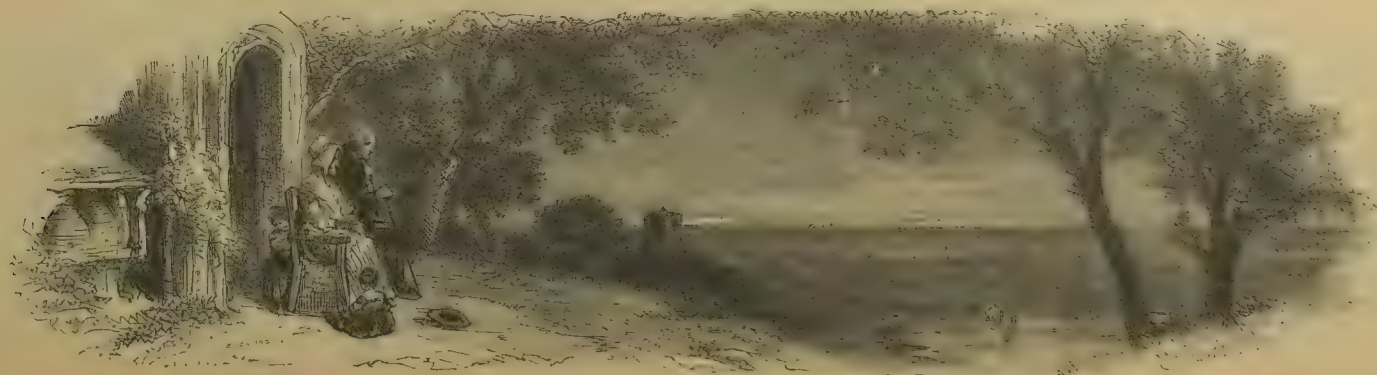
*cres.* *p*

*rall.*

lead us from earth to the glo - ries of heav'n.

*a tempo*

*cres.* *mf* *cres.* *f*



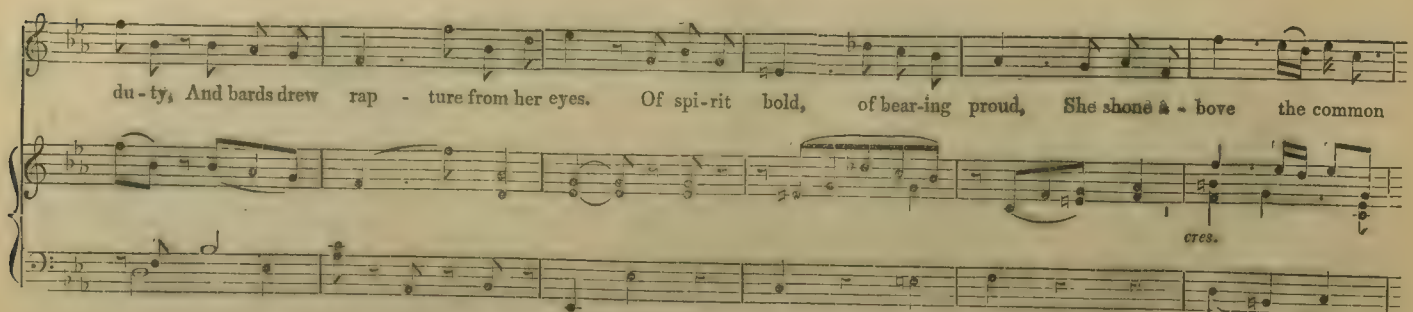
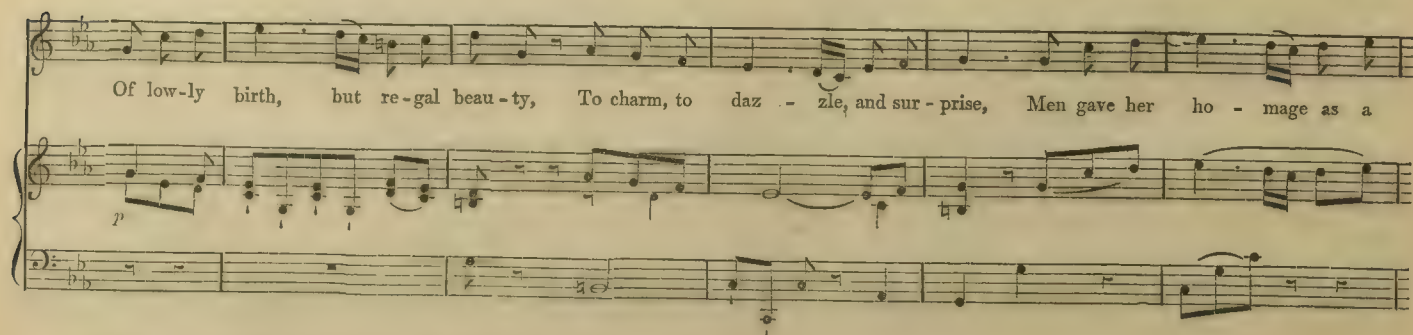
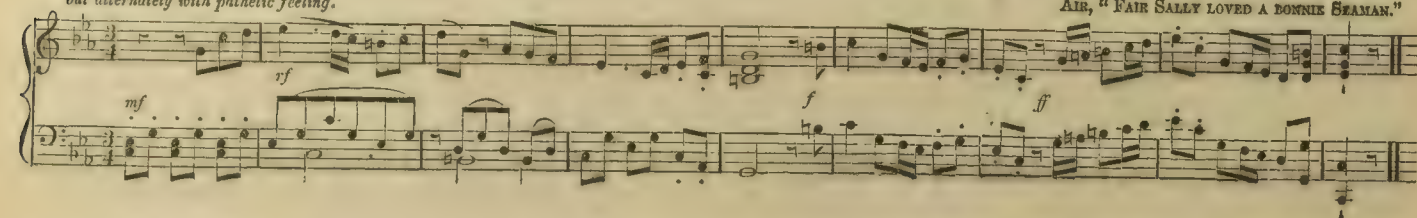




## OF LOWLY BIRTH, BUT REGAL BEAUTY.

*With spirit, and rather quick,  
but alternately with pathetic feeling.*

AIR, "FAIR SALLY LOVED A BONNIE SEAMAN."





*in strict time.*

crowd, A dream of light and glo-ry!"

"Farewell!" ex - claim'd a sai-lor kneel-ing; "Thy smile shall light me o'er the sea; Re-mem-brance of thy tears, ap -

peal-ing, Shall be my guide to vic-to - ry; Two passions on - - ly fill my heart, And e-ver shall, till life de -

*in strict time.*

part— Thy love, and England's glory!"

*slower.*

"Farewell!" she said; "the tear-drops start-ing Be-tray my love, and not my fears; For thro' the clouds that dim our

*tempo primo*

part-ing I see the light of com-ing years. My soul re - joi - ces in thy fame; And when I think up - on thy



*in strict time.*

name, I dream of England's glory!"

*p* *mf* *f* *rf* *ff*

*slower.* *with expression.*

He sought the strife where du-ty bore him, He fought and died, but conq'ring fell; His coun-try's tears dropp'd gushing

*p*

*rall.* *cres.*

o'er him, And nations peal'd his fun'-ral knell. But she, a - las! of soul so high, Was left in po - ver - ty to

*a tempo*

die, Though dear to England's glory!

*mf* *f*





GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—No. III.—NORTH-EAST PORTION OF THE NAVE.  
(FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY BEARD.)



Model, "Youth at a Stream"—Large glass case of Persian Articles: Costumes—Raw Materials from Egypt—Alabaster—Saddle, &c.—Turkey: Embroidered Muslins—Costumes—"Andromeda," bronze. Purchased by the Queen for £300. On the left are Turkish Ornamental Arms—Dervish's Clock—Gold-Bordered Scarfs—Greece: Costumes Marble, &c.—Turkey: Shawls, Embroideries, Silks. Prince of Wales' Shield—Model for Marble Statue of "Dr. Jenner"—Turkey Rugs. Great Earthenware Wine Jar—Tabernacle, value £14,000—Spanish Lace—Coloured Models from the Alhambra—Inlaid Table 3,000,000 pieces. Arms of Spain, Embroidered in Gold—Baby Linen of the late Prince of Asturias—Silks—Raw Materials—Arms—Cigars, Snuffs—French Raw Silks and Yarns, &c.



Alabaster, Candellabra—Statue, "Bacchus Reclining"—Carved Casket, Frame, and Sideboard—Leghorn Raw Silk—New Fresco Paint. "Cupid and Psyche"—"The Nymph Glycera"—"Rinaldo and Armida"—Mosaics—Model of Bath, Oriental Lapis Lazuli, 18 in. by 12 in. Oriental Alabaster Tazza—Inlaid Table and other Furniture—Genoa Velvets, several of which were purchased by the Queen—Alabaster and Mineral Ores. Case of Brass and Silver, Wind Instruments—Cast-iron Lion—Plate Glass Doors—Eagle and Chamols, in Bronze—Villie Montagne Zinc. Harp and Piano—Anatomical Models, Surgical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus—Cast-iron Clock, ornamented with Porcelain, price £240. Iron Castings—Vaval's Endless Paper-making Machine—Vacuum Apparatus for Sugar—Sugar-cane Crushing and Cloth-shearing Machines—Electric Clock.



Chronometers—Regulators—Mathematical Watch-work—New Adjustment Stand for Transit Instrument—Telescopes—Microscopes—Models. Philosophical Instruments—Dancing Faun (bronze)—Contrivance for the securely Lifting Products from, and letting down the Men in, Mines. "Death of the Stag" (bronze)—Millstones—Cordage and Sail Cloth—Railway Carriage—Locomotive Engine—Soda-water Machine. Busts: King and late Queen of Belgium (cast iron)—Carriages from Jones and Co., Brussels—Agricultural Implements—Tournay Carpets. Carved Ebony Furniture—Specimens of Inlaid Flooring—Marble Group, "Psyche"—"The Young Shepherd," Giotto's First Trial at Drawing—"Venus and Disarmed Cupid"—Pianos—Machinery.



[DEC. 6, 1851.

greater quantity, cheaper, and at far less cost than now; and, at the same time, and at a very little additional cost, to make refined sugar. The inventor will also explain that his process will therefore, soon enable us to have white sugar so cheap that its consumption will be greatly increased—a result which will be expedited by the Exhibition having enabled the inventor to make his contrivance so universally known.

In the front gallery, over these compartments, were gorgeous gold embroidered and lace pontifical vestments shown on figures life size, and hanging to the ceiling, were large engravings of the Roman Catholic Church among them was the Archbishop of Canterbury's robes as he appeared in 1843: specimens of Belgian printing, illuminated lithographs, and various illustrated works.

## HOLLAND.

Holland, or the Netherlands, of old our great rivals on the seas, and which gained and held a mighty trade by long and close adherence to perfect freedom of commerce, occupied the middle compartment of the north or left-hand side of the Main Avenue, coming down from the Transept, and which is also a passage by which there is an exit towards the Argentine. This case is shown in our Engraving, in the front of the collection, the third on the left, and the fourth on the right. For Gloucester, who showed them in this compartment by virtue of his connexion with the great banking-house at Amsterdam. They are valued at £80,000. Amongst others (see Cat. p. 10) are the handle of Murat's sword, a most beautifully cut beryl, the great pearl weighing 4 oz., the largest cat's eye in the world, and a great Oriental opal. Behind this was a case of silver plate by Van Kempen, of Utrecht, in which the articles on separate shelves illustrated the Greek, Gothic, Renaissance, or Baroque, or Louis quatorze styles. In the case amongst the other articles will worthy notice be a cloth of gold, a Turkish carpet, a red bed-tick of great fineness and strength, raw silk, Utrecht or wool velvet; Turkey red cloth, dyed with Dutch madder; a muff of merabont, or the underl feathers of a species of stork, and a cloak, muff, and ruffles of the feathers of the great crested grebe, of a curled and beagut

## FRANCE (NORTH SIDE).

We have already stated that the French comestibles, perfumes, candles, soap, chemicals, &c. occupied the space behind Spain and Portugal; that French musical instruments were to be found at back of Italy and beyond these the *Sèvres* wares and Gobelins tapestries, of which the most beautiful was that representing the slaughter of the Mamelukes. Some of the vases are of the purest forms and styles of ornamentation, and two, after the manner of the Etruscans, almost resemble the bell-shaped vases and urns of the Greek and Roman ages. In sculpture, in this department especially worth note were the bronze negro busts, by Cordier; Eve, with Cain and Abel, as infants, in her arms, by Pradier—one of the finest pieces of sculpture in the whole Exhibition, and which yet strangely received no prize; and the "Bacchani," by Clesinger, purchased for his house at Florence (for somewhere about £1000) by Prince Demidoff. In the centre were a pair of doors in bronze, an exact copy by mechanical means one-fourth the size of the original of the gates of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. The pediment of the doors, are nine feet high and wide, and the price is £600. The backseat on the wall was a beautiful specimen of art and art-workmanship; the figure of "The Thinker" at top, and those of "Night" and "Morning," were copied from a tomb of the Medici in a church at Florence. The enrichment on the frieze, the springing lions, the birds, and the columns of the central doors, are by Clesinger, the sculptor of the "Bacchani." The whole is of ebony; the ornaments of bronze. It is 13 feet 6 inches high, by 14 feet in length; its price £1800. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 12th, 19th, 26th, and 3rd Nov. 1854.) The glass cases, containing a taupe, some beautiful carvings. The general idea is to represent the gathering of food in all quarters of the globe; so at top is Plenty and groups of children gathering fruits and grain; on the shelves board a group of still life; at the corners, as terminal figures, a hunter and fisherman; in front, the four quarters of the globe represented by figures; below it sporting dogs. The value of the sideboard is £1500; its proportions, idea, and workmanship are excellent: the picture in the centre did not belong to it. Opposite these, on the counterpane and wall, were various goods from Algeria, the list of which is in page 251 of the Catalogue.

On the very opposite side, were Turkey carpets, and little red and blue shaggy carpets of the Kaddemister kind, some of the patterns and colors of which were excellent; they were about three yards long and two wide, and cost from 21 10s. to 22 10s. Then there were blankets, thick, long, and soft, and soft; one pair of a beautiful scarlet, and which certainly in winter would give our beds more an appearance of warmth than our own perpetual white.

chine, armed with contrivance for spreading manure ; for Holland in many parts having had hard battle with the sea for the land, sets more value upon land, works harder at it, and brings more out of it, than we from our high, dry fields. There was a cast of thirty-five shells, the largest weighing 3500 lb. The magnet, by which the shells of flintstone, consisting of plates of iron, were attracted ; it lifted 60 lb. in weight double what one of common make could do. There were files, screws, various tools, brass pipes, nails, roughened near the head to make them hold ; hemp cordage, and, as betis a maritime and dyke-intersected country, a model of a ship, showing a mode of complete ventilation ; and a model of a new system of a canal, which the company had projected, a railway, was a case belonging to Belgium of richly bound missals, printed in the Flemish tongue, for a long list of countries, and exhibited by one Haenoc, printer to the Propaganda of Mechlin ; and in the passage to the stained-glass gallery are models of a railway, with a taird line of wood, to prevent getting off the line ; of a train, with a sort of lazy-tongs-on-wheels contrivance in front of it, which is a machine for drawing a train of loaded waggons up a steep incline ; a model of a rolling bridge over the Old Rhine, near Leyden ; a pair of scales, one of which the 8-000th part of a grain is the quantity of appreciable effect in chemistry—will turn. There were, besides, a fast-sailing cutter, types, terra-cotta, and glass water-pipes, which, now that there is no excuse to prevent, we might surely make, much to the advantage of the said water which we are at so much cost and pains to

On the side we are describing, AUSTRIA occupied three compartments. In front, as shown in our Engraving, are articles in glass, porcelain, &c. Bohemia and the Venetian provinces are the chief seats of the glass manufacture, the entire yearly production of which amounts to about 100,000,000 lbs. weight. The principal seat of Bohemia, Venice was of old celebrated for the crystal-like clearness of its main and its diamond-like brilliancy of its cut glass, and Bohemia for its coloured gilt, and engraved glasses; but, since the abolition of the glass duty relieved our manufacturers from the vexatious interference of the export duty, the Venetians have rapidly improved their art, and are now, behind Bohemia in its colour and in its plain and cut-glass manufacture. Venice now is mainly famous for its beads and imitations of precious stones. The show of Bohemian glass is not large, and it is of very high price. The candleabra on the second table in ruby and gold cost £60 *gs.* each. The centre-piece with three strands for sweetmeats and flowers, £55 *ls.* The two, £25 *ls.* The smallest, £15 *ls.* costly, and, if the price is made up in workmanship, it is certainly, upon so easily destructible an article, very little labour thrown away. The great candleabra on the floor were priced at £120 each. The dark ruby glass vase, £100 *gs.* The large diamond-shaped vase, rich enough in gilding, but so ugly in form that no good taste would purchase it at its price. The ruby-coloured goblet, engraved with a "lion hunt," and which, looked at on the inside, was seen in high relief, was £8. The smaller goblet, with "boar hunt," £6 *7s.* The large centre one, about £45; all these prices, however, were not those of Bohemia, but of

Passing down the front Austrian compartment, the walls and two long side tables were occupied by one of the most interesting displays in the entire Exhibition. Lithographs in color, executed in a new manner, and placed side by side with the original paintings, were to be seen, and were so arranged that they had been copied, and from which it was easy to distinguish them, though the lithograph can be had for 1s., whilst the painting cost 25s. The process was shown in all its stages. So, also, was the recent invention of Fül of Copenhagen, called chentinty, by which engravings after the manner of copper-plate are produced, with the use of a new kind of stone, and a new kind of press, and of woodcuts. But most of all worthy of note are the punches, and the moulds, and types from the Imperial foundry. The establishment possesses 104 alphabets, and the specimens of printing shown on some of

which are truly beautiful. A Japanese novel, accompanied by a German translation, and the Lords Prayer in the native character of the wonderful Chinese type, and the same type in Chinese language, were the first of the wonderful typographic productions of the press. A look at the copper-plate and steel engravings, and letter-types, we came to the metaltype blocks, one of which, without removing, goes for thirty years; and the other (if ever for at least a long time its material's last). In the first an iron ball falls, before the block runs down into a chamber of sulphuric acid, and the gas evolved by its presence wind-up the clock. In the second the fall of a column of water, in the third the fall of a hammer, in the fourth the contact of a spring beyond the clock, first worthy of examination, the winding machine, by Marzocchi, of Leeds, by which the blind reader learns to write, or, rather, to print in raised characters, which others can read by sight and they by touch. The letters are selected by hand, but the labour of printing is performed by pedals. This was in the general

[illegible]

## BELGIUM (NORTH SIDE).

The second French bay was entirely occupied by clocks. There was new alarum adaptable to any clock, and the price of which was about 10 francs. The third bay was occupied by a variety of ornamental pieces in cast iron and dark blue enamel porcelain; and a variety of ornamental time-pieces. The third bay was similarly occupied. In one Engraving is shown a large dial, the machinery regulating which, by a galvanic action, enables any number of dials to be made to mark the hour; no matter how great the distance from each other. Under De Touch's clock, were sundials, and a variety of portable and ornamental chronometers; and opposite, at the other side of the bay, was an artificial calculating machine; and in the compartment a complete set of French weights and measures, and a mechanical ready-reckoner, said to be especially useful in calculating workmen's wages.

Austrian furniture department. The pieces were, in their way,  
 as good as the best to be had in the Balkans. There were  
 nothing like it in the Exhibition. The most beautiful was  
 of Brescia, a specimen, certainly, of very minute and can-  
 mosaic, on a circle of three feet diameter, was *illegible*. The s.d. can-  
 bottomed and cane-backed chairs, in dark wood, bent instead of  
 cut, so as to form the *shape* and legs, and the *settee* of  
 the same, were of the same style. The *table* was an elegant  
 cabinet by Green, of Wien, ornamented with ivory enlaid in  
 trophies of arms, figures of sovereigns of Austria, and *inlaid* with  
 marble, lapis lazuli, jasper, and other precious stones. There were  
 also two *cannons*, the *trunks* to which were peculiar, and some *other*  
 cultural ingredients, *made* from a conoidal and *some* *other*  
*pieces* of the same material, *inlaid* with *marble*, and *carved* in  
*panels*, and *box* of very *sublime* *style*.

Occupied three compartments, under the heads of Tuscany, Rome and Sardinia, to be found respectively at pages 218, 294, and 301 of the Catalogue. In the Tuscan compartment were to be found three tables exquisitely inlaid: the centre one, with malachite, jasper, turquoise, and other precious stones, took five years work and cost £1000. The octagon table, by P. and J. Della Porta, was inlaid with jasper in the inquisition prison, visited by Milton, in the

The carpet train hurried from the gallery at the end of the first stage-way. Austria was worked by the Express Marie Loui, as used by the Queen of Württemberg and Naples, and was intended as a present for the Emperor of Austria.

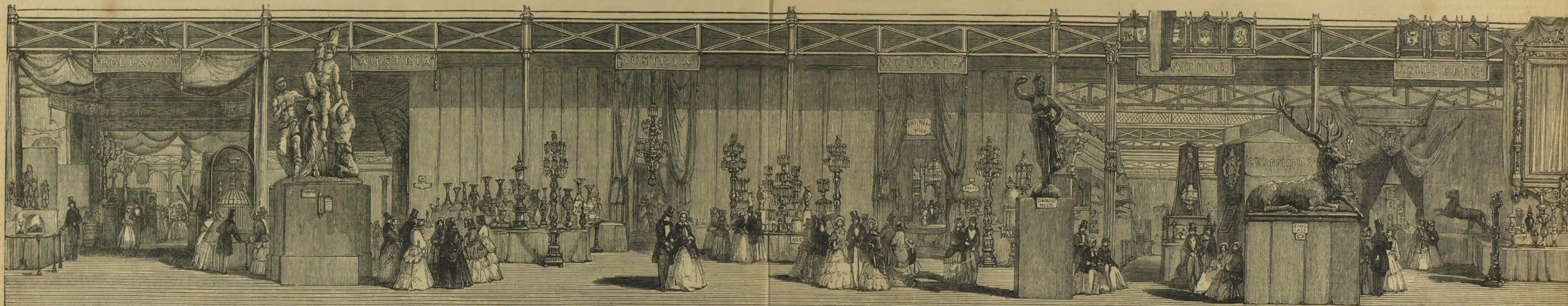


Our Panorama next gives a glimpse of the Austrian Sculpture Room, which was about as much as a considerable number of the visitors of the Exhibition ever got of it—the space was so narrow, and the crowd at all times so great. It certainly was a strange arrangement that had so



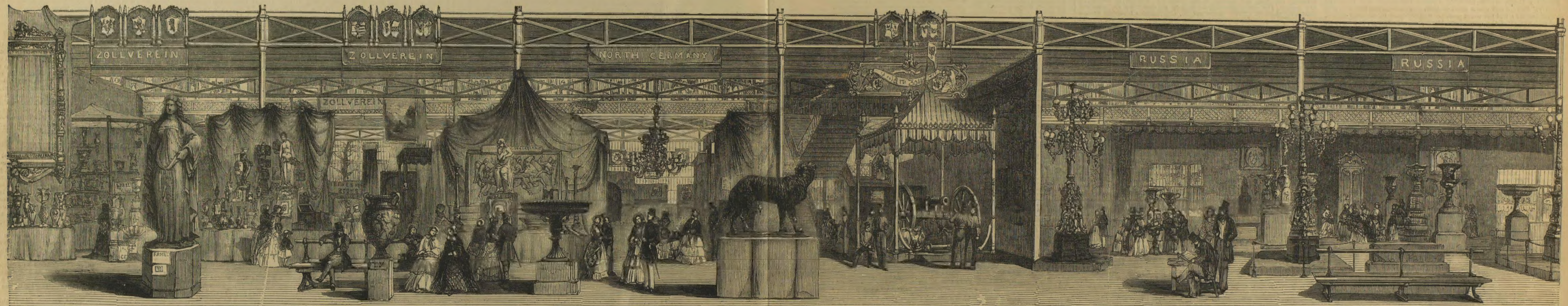
GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—No. IV.—NORTH-EAST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

10



Hop Jewels, value £80,000—Jewelled Hawk, forming Gold Drinking Cup, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, value £30,000—Chime of Bells &c. | Marble Group of Maseppa—Bohemian Glass; the Candelabra in Ruby and Gold—Specimens of Type from Imperial Foundry—Printing in all Languages. | Austrian Bed-room, Library, Dining-room, Drawing-room, with Furniture, and Inlaid Floors—Perpetual Clocks. | Glass—Porcelain—Billiard-table—Plain and Inlaid Furniture—Carpenters' Benches and Tools—Hardware—Agricultural Implements—Castings in Zinc. | Silver Censer—Amber—Comical Groups of Stuffed Animals—Stag Hunt—Bear Hunt—Machinery—Stoves—Tools—Cutlery. | Model of Castle of Rosenau—Wood Carving, Iron Castings—Octagon Room—Porcelain—Ivory Carving—Plate—Jewellery—Bronzes—Stained Windows—Silver Cup.

11



Status, Cast Iron, 7 ft high, "Lebusa, Queen of Bohemia"—Porcelain—Glass—Fountain of Opal Glass—Ornamental Stone Ware—Carrelan Tea Service—Arms, &c. | Large Vase, with Pedestal—Berlin: Alexander, Bas-reliefs after Thorwaldsen—Linen—Damasks &c. | "The Muse Polyhymnia"—Scenes from the History of North Germany—Furniture in Deerhorn—Inlaid Table—Pianos—Hats—Boots—Tortoiseshell, &c. | Newfoundland Dog (Bronze Model)—Steel Cannon (Six-pounder)—Shield—Specimens of Rough and Burnished Cast Steel—Carpet—Kali's "Girl and Panther," | Bronze Gilt Candelabra—Jewellery—Jasper Vases—Specimens of Malachite and Gilt Bronzes—Great Malachite Tazze—Paper Hangings. | Great Malachite Doors and Vases—Malachite Mantel-piece—Pianos—Pony Phaetons and Sledges.

12



China Vase—Silver Plate—Medallions and Dies—Diamond Tiara—Great Centre-piece in Silver, weighing 2 cwt.—Chopin's Clock. | Vulcanised Indiarubber Boots, Shoes, Maps, Harness, Life-buoys, Bottles, Buckets, Buffers. | Case of American Indian and other Hand-made Productions—Power's "Greek Slave"—Revolving Cylinder Engine—Sawing Machine, &c. | Philosophical Instruments—Stoves—Ranges—Centrifugal Pumps—Saws with Hobbs' Lock—Guns—Pistols. | Colt's Revolvers—Steam Gun—"The Dying Indian," by Stephenson, of Boston, Marble Statue: opposite this was a Model Bridge. | Ploughs—Reaping Machines—Turnip Cutters—Anthony's Churn—Smut Machine—Carriages and Sledge.



OUR GREAT EXHIBITION. CORRESPONDENCE—  
CORRECTIVE, SUGGESTIVE, AND CRITICAL.

[illegible]

W. H.—Arms of Martin of Cambridgehire, granted in 1604:—"Az. on a bend or three fleurs de lis of the first, on a chief of the second two eagles displayed of the field. Crest: A tower triple towered chequy or enfil az."

ONTO.—Arms of Devereux:—"Gu. three stirrups with leathers, in pale, or. Crest: The rays of the sun issuing from behind a cloud. ppe."—*Motto*: "Fides super omnia."—*Supporters*: J.—Arms of Philimore:—"Sa. three bars or, in chief as many cinquefoils of the last. Crest On a tower, a falcon, wings elevated ppr. *Motto*: Fortem posce animum." The family descends from Robert Philimore, Esq. of Kensington, and Elizabeth Jephson, of Kendalls, his wife. The seats are Kewalls and Deacons Hill, Hurst; Shiplake House, Oxfordshire; and The Rect. Maidenhead, Berks. A pedigree may be consulted in Burke's "Landed Gen.

try," vol. 2, Supplement, p. 258.  
 LEBLANC, Collins. "Peagee" contains a very correct memoir of the Cliffords.  
 CONSTANT BURSICRIBER—Arms of Todd:—Arg. within a bordure vert three foxes' heads  
 couped gu. Crest: 'a cap of maintenance a fex erant pp. 11."  
 HED—The Hanoverian Guelphic Order is now a 'foreign order. It would not entitle the  
 bearer to the prefix "Sir" attached to English Knighthood. It could only be conferred by  
 the King of Hanover.  
 W. J. W.—Arms of Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford:—"Or, two mullets in chief and a crescent

to base, az. within an arc of the last." Ordr Robert Paul: "Arg. three sheaves of as many arrows ppr. banded gu. on a chief az., a blue volans or." Of the Right Hon. George Canning: "Arg. three Moore's heads, side-faced, coupled at the neck ppr., wreathed about the temples or and az." "G R—Arms of Everett:—"Gu. three bears' heads couped arg." "N—Arms of the family in question:—"Arg. a fess gu. a label of two points. Crest: A hound's head, iss."

U R—To be legally entitled to a coat of arms, the bearer must show his descent from an ancestor whose right is undoubted, or else become a grantee himself. Arms and crests cannot be assumed by persons of the same name, unless they are of the same family. A motto may be taken at pleasure. In many instances families of the same name use different arms.

ASCIO QUIS—There is a very correct and perfect pedigree of the family in question appended to the recently published edition of " Evelyn's Memoirs "

**T P**—The Count de Chambord is son of the late Duc de Berri. The Duchess of Angoulême was niece and daughter-in-law of Charles X. She was daughter of the ill-fated Louis XVI., by his Queen, Marie Antoinette, and was married to her cousin-german, the Duke d'Angoulême, son of Charles X.

**TUNSKEN**.—Unless an illegitimate child be a foreigner it needs not naturalization at all; if it be a foreigner, it can, of course, be naturalized as any other foreign person can, either by Act of the Legislature, or under the present Act, Arts. 7th & 8th Vic., a full natural child.

can legally bear their father's name or any other by reputation; in fact, the surname by which they go is their only legal surname.

On the general nature of amber, by Professor Fetsch, translated in "Jameson's Journal," No 82

LUSA—*Arms of Fullerton*—"Arg. three otters' heads erased gu. *Crest*: A camel's head and neck erased ppr. *Motto*: Lux in tenebris."

W T.—It is under no circumstances legal to marry a second wife while the first is alive and undivorced from the bond of marriage. No length of absence from the first wife would sanction or render legal such second marriage, however it might protect the party from a

judgment or conviction for bigamy. It is curious how many even educated and intelligent persons are misled, sometimes fatally, by the provision in the statute-law of bigamy, the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 22, which does not extend the penalty of the act—a conviction for felony, and transportation or imprisonment, "to any person marrying a second time whose husband or wife shall have been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years then last past, and shall not have been known by such person to be living within that time." This means that the party is not under such circumstances subject to be indicted

**SQUIRE.**—We know of no such means for obtaining a divorce. The Church of England, after a valid marriage, admits of no divorce from the bond or wedlock, and therefore it is that an act of Parliament must be obtained for the purpose. A divorce, however—a *mensa et thoro*—would completely separate the injured party from the power of the husband.

band, though not from the marriage tie. This may be obtained for cruelty by application to the Ecclesiastical Courts.

**P**—The house tax is a tenant's tax, the same as the late window tax.

**Q**—Since the union of Scotland and England, and in 1707, newly-created peers of Scotland have been denominated peers of Great Britain, and since the union with Ireland, in 1800, newly-created peers of Scotland have been denominated peers of the United Kingdom.

**TUFFY**—A solicitor is, no doubt, a gentleman by profession; his being so by act of Parliament

As a common saying, it, which, we believe, there is no foundation  
MONIKER—having used your family crest, and not having stated that you did so in the annual  
MUNICIPAL tax list required to be delivered, will subject you to a penalty of £50 for each annual  
omission. The tax for armorial bearings is, to those chargeable for carriage duty, £2 8s per  
annum; to those chargeable for house and not carriage duty, £1 4s per annum; to those  
chargeable for neither house nor carriage duty, 12s per annum.

**GRATE-GRANDDADS**—The sons of Thomas, William, and John C. are all entitled to quarter the arms of their great-great-grandfather and great-great-grandmother, W. B. and Alice M. They had not the right until Margaret B. died. William C.'s sons by an heiress should thus marshal their coats—1st, their paternal arms; 2d, their great-grandfather's, W. B.; 3d, their great-grandmother's, Alice M.; 4th, their mother's. A son is entitled to

MAHARAJET—See the *Treatise on Log-book-keeping*, lately published  
A C J, Bradford, had better inquire of the Peninsular Steam-ship Company, St. Mary Axe  
B A, Commercial-road, had better invent in the Funds through a broker  
J S O, Dursley—The "Book of Scottish Songs," in the "National Illustrated Library," will  
appear shortly

A WEST INDIAN SUBSCRIBER, Richmond.—The gold and silver bullion received at the Bank of England was in

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.
The year 1846	710	6	0	10
1847	564	7	0	21

(See Poole's "Statistics of British Commerce," W. E. Smith and Son.)  
 LACROIX—We think well of the Institution.  
 A HESCHER, Linmarck—The statement in the *National*, that Reitz, the Wallachian  
 pianist, has four hands, each with ten fingers, is sufficiently distinct. The expression "his  
 twenty fingers," in the latter part of the paragraph, is evidently incorrect.  
 A. W. GRIFFITHS, South Essex.—The *Illustration*, in the Exhibition, was stuffed

**MARGARET**—The Railway Terminus at Euston-square was designed by Mr Hardwick, R.A. the propyrium, or gateway, is pure Grecian Doric, and the columns are higher than those of any other building in London.

**A RUSTIC**—*Agnomens*, an honorary name, is from *ad* and *nomen*, Lat.: e.g. the agnomens *Africanus* was conferred upon Publius Cornelius Scipio. A photography is from two Greek words— *phos* (photos), light; and *grapho*, I draw or paint.

W S, Louth—The present Viceroy of Egypt is Abbas Pasha, who succeeded his grandfather, Mehemet Ali, Aug. 2, 1849. (See Memoir, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 387.)  
A WEEKLY SUBSCRIBER, Islington—A prospectus of particulars is given to any one desirous of entering the School of Design, by application to the Secretary at Somerset House.  
JULIA, Sevenoaks, is recommended to consult a solicitor. The survivor will, doubtless, possess the stock.  
SUNBAM—"Lays of Many Lands" is by N Michell

Q 6 W—The announcement will appear shortly.

A SUBSCRIBER—A Daguerrotype may be taken of a brooch size, and will be economical.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Constance Rectory, should consult the Exhibition Catalogue, and address the parties therein named.

A FOUR YEARS' SUBSCRIBER, A O E.—These legal inquiries so obviously relate to private affairs, that it is not made or proper for us to answer them. A solicitor should be consulted.

**A. SUBSCRIBER, Paris.**—The son of A. is first entitled to his father's assumed surname of C., and, secondly, to his father's real surname of A., when he, the son, resumes and bears it. This depends on the rule about surnames, which is, that they depend on assumption and reputation. The son born in wedlock, by whatever name he may be called, is no less the legitimate heir of his father; some difficulty might, indeed, arise in a will, from the confusion of names rendering the identity of the party meant more difficult of proof.

3. Any property may be left to an illegitimate child in a will, care being taken to properly designate him by name or description, so that he may be clearly known to be the party meant. 4. An illegitimate person is not entitled to bear arms; but he may obtain a right to do so by Royal patent, or (if that be really sufficient) by grant from the Herald.

COLLEGE.—The marriage with a sister of the father's wife (that wife, of course, not the mother does not appear to be within the prohibited degrees of affinity).

ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙΝΟΣ.—Any cutler will take orders for the improved skates.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The address of the Ladies' Guild is 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

A SUBSCRIBER, Fife.—The power will depend upon the rate of generating the steam, and

upon the prostrate

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The general rule of law appears to be, that the custody of an illegitimate child belongs to the mother; but the point is not very clearly settled. In the case mentioned, it is more than probable that the custody would be left with the father. The marriage, by which the father is bound to maintain the children as part of his family (4 & 5 William 4, c 76, s 57), the misconduct and unfitness of the mother, and then the inclination of the children themselves, especially of those above seven years of age, would be taken into consideration.

into account, and, no doubt, decide the question in favour of the father. See the subjectably entered into and argued in *Burns' "Justice,"* by Chitty, title "*Bastard, 5*"

J H K.—Mr Serjeant Wilkins is a Serjeant-at-Law, and not a Queen's Counsel; but, in lieu of being a Queen's Counsel, he has a patent of precedence from the Crown, whereby he is entitled to such rank and pre-eminence as is assigned in the patent itself. The reason for which is simply this:—Serjeants are not made Queen's Counsel, or, in other words, Bar-at-Law, because they hold not the office of *Advocates* or *Prosecutors*.

to the Queen, because they no longer belong to the order of knights of St. James's or the Law, but to the superior order of Sergeants, or Doctors of the Law. Were they appointed Counsel to the Queen, they would become Queen's Sergeants, and would at once take rank above all the Queen's Counsel. To avoid this, as obviously unfair to the leading Queen's Counsel, very few Queen's Sergeants are appointed, and a middle course is adopted in the case of a successful Sergeant like Serjeant Wilkins. He is given a patent of precedence, which allows him to take the lead of many of longer standing, but of less eminence.

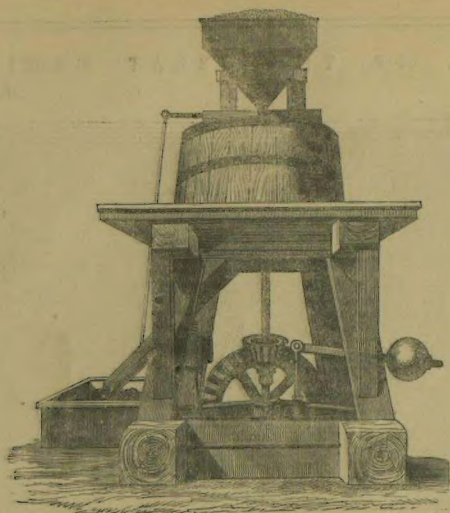
practice than himself a matter which the legal profession knows to be of very great value. Certain heavy fees attach to the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Law, but it does not entirely depend on that. There must be a previous standing at the bar of, we believe, sixteen years, and there must be some degree of professional merit and of reputation. A Queen's Counsel wears under his silk gown invariably a black coat and waistcoat, and on all occasions of ceremony the remaining part of a full black court dress.

T. S. S. O. N. Chippingham—There is no such coin as you have described; you had better send

**AMICUS**—Your coin is valuable to the numismatist  
**A SUBSCRIBER**, North Peterston—Glastonbury token of James Hopkins; the letters I. H. are  
 equivalent to his name, and it was current at the time mentioned. The other is a jetton  
 of the 18th century, and was never intended for a coin  
**AN OLD SUBSCRIBER**—Morning dress | J. C. Lynton—We have not room

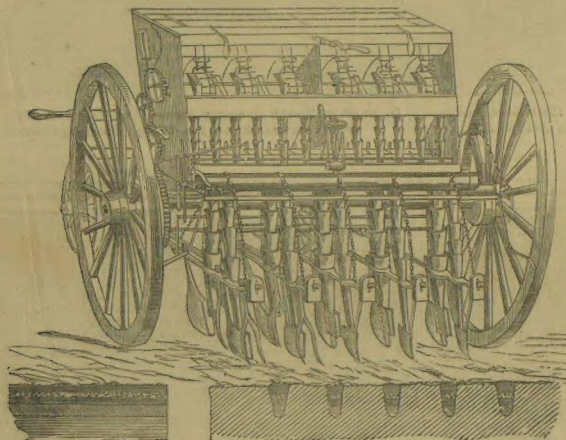
R G, Righbury—We cannot inform you	Z—See Sidney's "Hand-book of Australia"
VERAX, Guernsey, is correct	G H G, Dundee—We are not in the mood
ALTOX, Hants—The report is incorrect	A READER OF BOKKY—Received
W B, Armagh—We cannot engrave the subject	SIGMA, Dublin, is thanked
A FOREIGNER, Pentouville—"Fall of Glory"	J L, Bodmia, is thanked
J M W, Welchpool—Received	N V L—We do not understand your question
C A E—We do not possess the address	H B, Exeter—The address will suffice





GARRETT'S PORTABLE STONE MILL.

This mill is for the purpose of grinding wheat and other farm produce. The stones are 32 inches in diameter, and enclosed in a metal and wood framing. The top stone is hung in an upright shaft, and worked by a pair of bevel wheels, from which the attachment may be



GARRETT'S GENERAL PURPOSE DRILL.

made to either steam, water, or horse power. Its construction admits of the stones being readily adjusted for grinding wheat, barley, beans, or peas. This mill will be found very convenient on large occupations, where it is desirable to perform all such work on the farm, instead of having to convey it to a mill.

**GARRETT'S GENERAL PURPOSE DRILL.**

This implement is adapted for performing all the various operations of seeding and manuring land. All kinds of grain and seed may be deposited at any required intervals apart, and at any depth, either with or without compost or artificial manures. They are constructed of various sizes and widths, to suit land ploughed on the flat or in ridges, and suited for all descriptions of soil.

The corn or seeds may be deposited down the same conductors with the manure, if required; but separate coulters are provided for each, by means

of which the manure may be buried two or three inches deeper than the seed, and 10 or 12 inches in advance of it, and a portion of mould placed between them, as shown in the longitudinal and cross section of the ground in our Engraving.

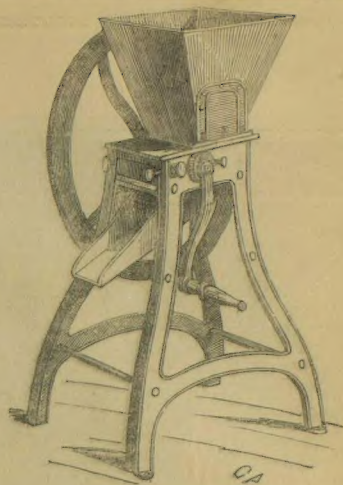
The jointed levers are especially adapted for this purpose: the coulters for seed acting independently of those for manure, and being pressed into the ground by separate weights, allow both seed and manure to be deposited regularly any depth on all descriptions of land, however hilly or uneven. The most recent improvements consist:—First, in constructing the boxes in which the manure and seed are contained so as to be equally suited for drilling on side hills as on level ground. This is arranged by a screw placed at the end of the box, worked up and down by a pair of mitre wheels and crank handle, by means of which the boxes may always be kept in a horizontal position. Secondly, in the application of separate slides to each department of the manure box, so that alteration may be made in one department without interfering with the manure in the other. Thirdly, in fixing the slides which regulate the seed to a horizontal bar, extending the width of the drill, which allows all the slides to be opened more or less at the same time, to admit larger or smaller quantities of seed as required. In the section of the ground under the drill each furrow cut by the coulters will be found to contain four separate strata—the lowest one is the manure; this is then covered with a stratum of earth, and upon it is laid the seed, and above that the remaining earth is brought back.

**HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE. BY FAIRBURN.**

The distinguishing feature of this engine is that the working parts are all enclosed in a cast-iron column—a plan that at once ensures the most perfect stability, and at the same time occupies the smallest possible space. The cylinder is placed in the bottom of the column and secured to it; the piston-rod is surmounted by a cross-head, which slides in grooves, also placed in the interior of the column; the connecting-rod works through the abacus which supports one end of the crank-shaft and crank; the eccentric is placed upon the crank-shaft, and works the slides and valves below; the governor is worked by a pair of bevel wheels, one being placed on the shaft. This engine is a first-rate specimen of its class.

**PARAGON MILL. BY BARRETT, EXALL, AND ANDREWS.**

To produce a mill for small farmers that shall in one combine the necessary requisites for grinding, crushing, splitting, &c., has been attempted by most machine makers, but in nearly all cases the effecting any one object well has been sacrificed to doing two or three badly, the

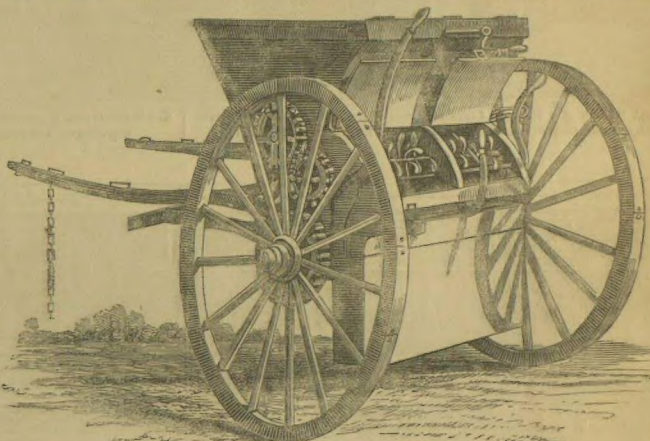


PARAGON MILL.—BY BARRETT, EXALL, AND ANDREWS.

bushels of barley or oats per hour, or about one of linseed, and six of beans.

**BROADCAST MANURE-DISTRIBUTOR.**

This machine is for the purpose of distributing compost and other manures broadcast. It may be regulated, as required, to deposit from

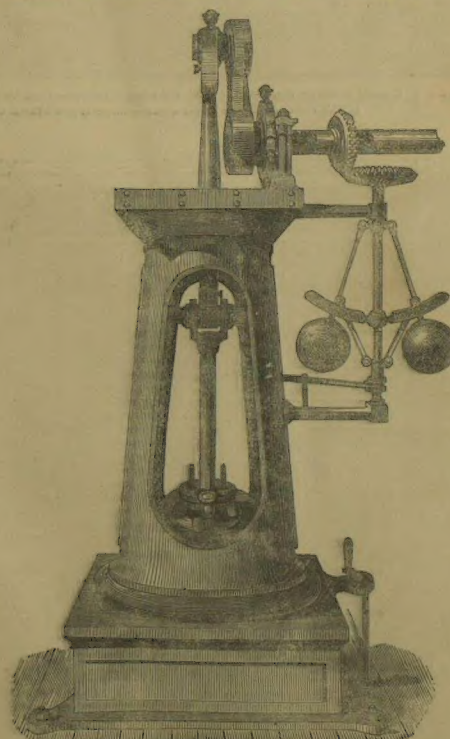


BROADCAST MANURE DISTRIBUTOR.

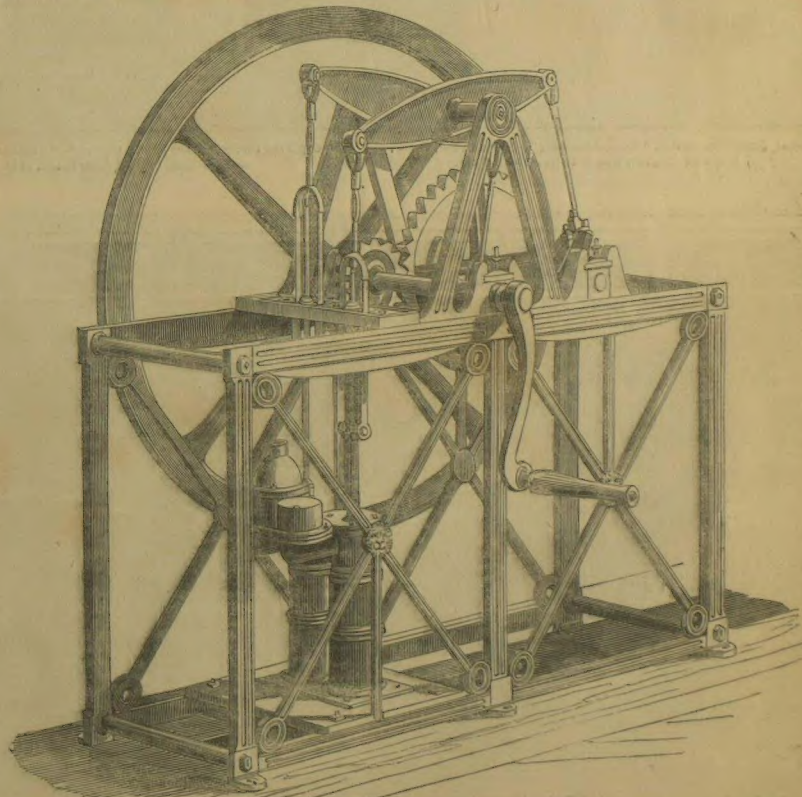
two bushels to any larger quantity per acre, by means of two slides placed one above the other under the depositing barrel, which are worked at the same time by a crank-handle completely under the management of the attendant, so that the quantity may be varied to the requirements of the land as the drill travels.

**WELL ENGINE. BY TYLOR AND SON.**

This is a well-engine pump, fixed in an iron frame, intended to raise water to a great height. It is simple in construction, and calculated for hard service. It is worked, as will be seen, by means of a winch-handle playing into a cog-wheel.



HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.—BY FAIRBURN.



WELL ENGINE.—BY TYLOR AND SON.